Weather
Misty overcast weather with threats of some rain today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 70.5 and the minimum 54.8 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 53.2 and 46.8.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2329 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年三月初九日 SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

FRANCE WILL GET SAAR COALFIELDS, IS NOW BELIEVED

Big Four Apparently Has Reached Agreement On Vexed Point

ESTIMATE DAMAGE

No Figure Has Been Fixed, However, For Losses Caused By Foe

COVENANT DRAWN

Japanese And American Amendments To Draft Are Held In Reserve

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 3.—The Council of Four appears to have agreed on the necessity of conceding to France the exploitation of the Saar coalfields as compensation for damage done in the war.

With regard to reparation the Council has not yet fixed any figure. It is devoting itself at present to determining the nature of the damage which Germany should repair rather than the total indemnities she ought to pay.

Text Of Covenant Ready

The drafting committee of the League of Nations has completed the draft of the new text of the Covenant while reserving the French amendments to articles eight and nine suggesting an organisation for the control of armaments and the creation of an international military force to enforce the decisions of the League, the American amendments relating to the Monroe doctrine and the Japanese amendment claiming equal rights for Japanese with the subjects of other nations.

Papers Growing Impatient

Paris, April 3.—The French papers are watching the proceedings of the Council of Four with growing impatience, stating that it is the height of folly to attempt to represent the question of the future status of the left bank of the Rhine as being purely a French question. The vital importance of a secure barrier between Germany and France is emphasised and the French steadfastly maintain that the only status giving absolute security is the formation of a neutral state, neutralisation of the territory not being adequate.

Report Belgians Uneasy

Paris, April 3.—Paris circles emphasise that the visit of King Albert is explained by the general uneasiness now prevailing in Belgium as the Belgian plenipotentiaries are encountering serious difficulties at the Peace Conference.

EXPECT DAYLIGHT SAVING TO BECOME GENERAL SOON

Clocks Will Probably Be Set Ahead In Shanghai Within Next Few Days

Clocks in Shanghai will probably be set forward an hour in accordance with the daylight saving principle within the next few days, according to all present indications.

The daylight saving scheme now has the endorsement of all the local Chambers of Commerce, including the Chinese, as well as the approval of the Municipal Council, banks and leading foreign business firms, many of the latter having already begun the summer schedule, and all that remains to make the practice general is the setting ahead of the Customs clock. In this connection the British Chamber of Commerce is addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Customs, advising him of the general sentiment in favor of changing the clock and it is anticipated that this desirable step will be taken shortly.

Local Ratepayers Meet At The Town Hall Today

Special Resolutions Expected To Create Discussion At Annual Business Session Of City's Voters

The annual meeting of ratepayers takes place at 2 p.m. today in the Town Hall when the report and accounts for 1918, the budget for 1919 and various resolutions of more than usual public interest will be presented.

The special resolutions expected to cause most interest are those which would provide the appointment of a special commission to investigate vice conditions and a commission to look into the "B" Company, S.V.C., situation and the Volunteer Corps regulations generally.

Part of the business of the meeting also will be the presentation to Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman, of the silver casket containing the certificate of admission as a Freeman of the Settlement, which honor was accorded him at last year's meeting.

List Of Resolutions

The agenda of the meeting follows:

Resolution I.—Appointment of Chairman.

Resolution II.—Appointment of Secretary.

Resolution III.—Adoption of Rules of Proceedure.

Resolution IV.—Passing of Report and Accounts for 1918.

Presentation to Mr. E. C. Pearce of Casket contining Certificate of Admission as a Freeman of the Settlement and Presentation of Congratulatory Address by Municipal Employes.

Resolution V.—Adoption of Budget for 1919 and authorisation of loan issue.

Amendment.—Compensation of Employes on War Service.

Amendments—Reservation in regard to grant-in-aid to Paulun Hospital.

Resolution VI.—Railless Tram Extensions.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner.

Resolution VIII.—Election of Governors of the General Hospital.

Resolution IX.—Election of members of Permanent Education Committee.

Resolution X.—Appointment of Special Committee on vice conditions.

Resolution XI.—Appointment of Commission on "B" Company, British, of the Volunteer Corps and the Volunteer Corps' Regulations.

Report On Execution Of Fryatt Published

Holds Shooting Of Captain Did Not Violate International Law, But Was Hasty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 2.—A message from Berlin says that the commission appointed to investigate the case of Captain Fryatt, who was shot by the German authorities, has issued its report, which declares that the shooting of Captain Fryatt did not violate International Law, but the commission regrets the rapidity with which the sentence was carried out.

BOLSHEVIKI WEAKENING ON ORENBURG FRONT

Enemy Is Retiring Rapidly And Desertions From Ranks Are Continuing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Reuter's Agency learns that during the last few days the Bolshevists on the Orenburg front have been retiring very rapidly. Desertion from their ranks continue and in one instance, south of Ufa, a whole regiment of Bolshevist cavalry deserted and immediately turned their weapons against their comrades. Great importance is attached to the recent capture of Menselinsk, which will greatly facilitate the envelopment of the Bolshevist right wing in the Serapul sector.

London, April 4.—The Lettish Press Bureau announces that the whole of Esthonia has been freed from the Bolsheviki and the peasants in South Livonia have risen and driven out the Bolsheviki. The Esthonians and Letts, assisted by the Finns, have partly cleared north Lettland.

Helsingfors, April 2.—A message from Moscow states that the supply of water and electricity, the gas works and tramways have completely stopped. Glanders have appeared in Moscow where this and other epidemics are spreading at a terrifying rate.

Order Is Restored Through All Egypt

Action Taken By Military Has Removed Apprehension, Say Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the whole of Egypt is now under control. The military arrangements made have already resulted in the removal of any cause for apprehension of widespread trouble. The Soudan has been completely unaffected.

In the House of Commons today, replying to Earl Winterton, Mr. Harmsworth said that apparently the complete restoration of law and order in Egypt is now only a matter of time.

Specials To Repeat Sing-Song Tonight

Successful Stunts Program To Be Given Again At French Club

Everything is set for the repeat performance of the Special Constables' "sing-song" smoker at the French Club this evening. The cast has had several rehearsals since the pleasing first entertainment at the Lyceum and things promise to go with the same snap and spontaneity which characterised the initial presentation. A big attendance has been assured for several days, the tickets going like a flash immediately the booking was open. All tables have been sold but a few extra seats are obtainable. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the Ricsha Coolies' Fund.

BOLSHEVISTS PLANNING WIDESPREAD ACTIVITY

Organisation Formed In Moscow To Spread Doctrine, Says Times Writer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—The Helsingfors correspondent of the Times states that an organisation for propaganda in India, Persia, China, Japan and other Eastern countries has been formed in Moscow. The organisers include S. D. Mistoslanzky (Indies); I. S. Gravins (Persia); Jussupoff (Revolution and Islamism) and Suchi Bey (Turkey).

Besides the arrangement for conferences, it is intended to publish periodicals and to prepare agitators to work among the people. Many meetings will be held and proclamations issued in languages of the countries to be exploited. Branch offices are to be opened at several towns and one has already been started in Orenburg. It is said that agitators will be sent out via Tashkent and the great work of the organisation is declared to be among the Indians and Persians.

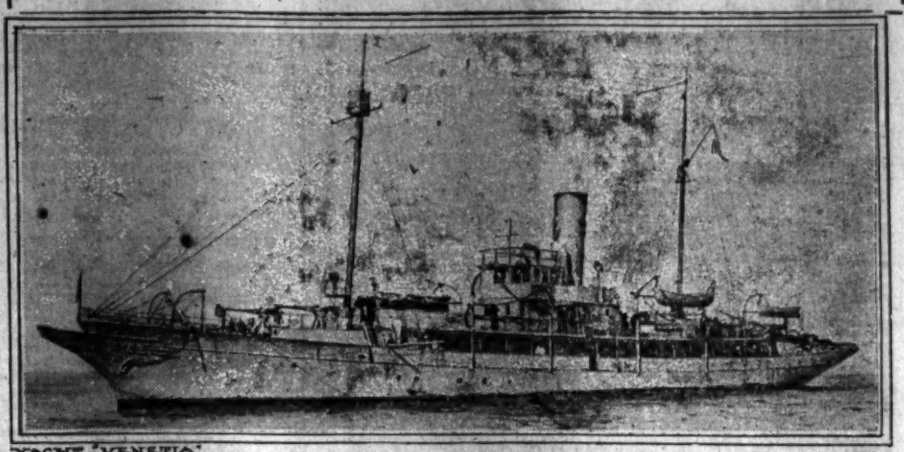
SILVER FLUCTUATING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report says that the readjustment in the maximum price of silver cabled on the 25th was necessitated by a fall in American exchange owing to its being unpegged. The effect of the announcement was to raise the quotation 1-9/16d. on the 25th from 47¾. Since then daily fluctuations have ensued.

Although it was anticipated that any important movement in the price of silver would be reflected in the China exchange, the Shanghai quotation at present has only risen to 4/8 per tael.

The Avenger Of The Lusitania



YACHT "VENETIA."

This boat is the avenger of the Lusitania. Converted into a bomber the former yacht Venetia sank with a depth bomb the German U-boat 39, the submarine that is generally supposed to have sent the big liner to the bottom. From Germany has come the report that the naval officer that ordered the firing of the torpedoes was on this U-boat when the Lusitania was sunk.

Prompt Action Urged To Save Imperilled Troops In Murmansk

Situation In Northern Russia Undoubtedly Grave, Says Returned Officer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Sir Ernest Shackleton has just returned from Murmansk and Archangel.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, he said that the position of the Allied forces in Northern Russia is undoubtedly an anxious one. The Bolshevists are well equipped, well organised and ably led and largely outnumbered the Allied forces; hence both the Murmansk and Archangel fronts are in danger. It was not merely a question of saving our own troops, for the half-million people who threw in their lot with us were originally anti-German and are at present anti-Bolshevik, consequently there was a moral obligation to take definite action. An announcement concerning the matter would be a spear point thrust at the heart of Bolshevism and an incentive to Russian mobilisation.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was confident that sufficient volunteers could be obtained to meet the situation. He urged that the British people have not yet realised what is at stake if the peril is not instantly grappled with; whereas a three months' campaign by a volunteer army would break the Bolshevist monster, which is becoming far worst than German militarism.

COMMONS TOLD CABLES ARE BEING REPAIRED

Several Important Lines Have Been Reopened And Others Receiving Attention

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Sugden asked what steps were being taken to lessen the delays in cables between China, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Herbert Pike Pease stated that certain important cables have been repaired during the last few days and the cable repair ships are now working on other interrupted cables, but bad weather is hindering the work. Steps were being taken to provide additional cables as quickly as possible, he said.

Hungarian Red Guard Said To Be Forming

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 2.—A message from Budapest states that a Red Guard with a minimum of 30,000 men is being

Marshal Foch Removes Saarbrucken Official

Burgomaster Is Dismissed From Post, According To Report From Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 2.—A message from Berlin states that the burgomaster at Saarbrucken has been removed from his post in accordance with an order issued by Marshal Foch.

Two-Cent Postage Back In Force July 1

Official announcement is made by the Post Office Department at Washington that in accordance with the provision of the recent Revenue Bill enacted by Congress the old rate of two cents an ounce on letters and one cent on post cards will be restored July 1, 1919.

STRIKES IN GERMANY CONTINUE TO SPREAD

Number Killed And Wounded In Stuttgart In Clashes Between Spartacists And Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 3.—A message from Stuttgart says that several persons were killed and wounded in fighting between the Spartacists and Government troops yesterday. The general strike is extending throughout Wurtemburg.

A message from Berlin says that strikes have broken out at Breslau and Lower Silesia, accompanied by riots and plundering.

Rations Giving Out

Copenhagen, April 2.—A message from Frankfurt states that the food Controller has informed the Town Council that the present inadequate rations cannot be maintained and only fear of disorders has hitherto prevented the reduction.

Hungarian Dictator In Munich

Berlin, April 2.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung reports that Belakun, the virtual dictator of Hungary, has arrived in Munich accompanied by a large suite.

Events connected with the strike in the Ruhr district show that the Communist influence is greatly on the increase among the miners, considerably over half of whom are now on strike. The Vossische Zeitung states that one of the main conditions for a resumption of work is adequate food supplies.

Navy Men Give Ball At The Astor Tonight

Function Arranged By American Jackies Promises To Be Gay Event

Arrangements are complete for the ball to be given at the Astor House this evening by the men of the American warships in port. The ball room has been artistically decorated with Allied colors and refreshments will be served during the intervals. Dancing commences at 9 o'clock. The committee in charge, consisting of Messrs. Maisoneuva, Becker, Kaanta and Chittenden, were busy yesterday arranging the final details of the function, which promises to be a record event in the social history of the American bluejackets in port.

All the Allied Consuls, officers and men of the naval vessels at Shanghai, members of the American Co., S.V.C., and other guests have been invited. The vessels giving the party are the Wilmington, Elcano, Villalobos, Quiros and Palos.

Chinese Christians Oppose Confucianism As A State Religion

Send Delegate To Paris To Present Their Views To Peace Conference

Authorised by Chinese Christians throughout the country to represent them at the Paris peace conference, Mr. Hsu Chien, former Vice-Minister of Justice, left here for France by way of America on the China Mail steamer Nanking yesterday. Mr. Hsu will urge at the conference the separation of church and state and if possible propose a clause to this effect in the charter of the League of Nation. In company with Mr. C. T. Wang, who is already in Paris, Mr. Hsu will ask all Christian nations not to be indifferent to the affairs of China and allow her to be sacrificed.

Mr. Hsu's campaign for the separation of church and state is meant to be a direct blow to the attempt of some of the old Chinese mandarins to make Confucianism a state religion as exemplified in the yearly sacrifices made by the President of the Republic to the great sage. Mr. Hsu is an ardent advocate of freedom of worship and is himself President of the Society for Free Worship in China.

The society aims for the permanent abolition of the nationalisation of any religion and considers the revival of the worship of Confucius by the Chief Executive as a gross insult to the Christian Church of China. In the circular sent to all the church throughout the country calling for prayers for the success of Mr. Hsu, the organisation stated that the action of the President would lead to another Boxer rebellion and that until he ceases Christians in China should continue their opposition without rest.

BILL EXTENDS CONTROL OF ALIENS IN BRITAIN

Government Is Enabled To Hold Prisoners Of War Six Months After Signing Of Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—An Aliens Bill has been issued which extends the powers granted to the Government under the Aliens Restriction Act of 1914 for two years and further empowers the Government to make orders enabling prisoners of war to be kept in custody until six months after the signing of peace. The bill contains a clause rendering aliens attempting to cause sedition liable to more severe punishment thon British subjects, namely, to ten years' penal servitude. It imposes on aliens attempting to promote industrial unrest a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment. The bill refers merely to aliens, not to enemy aliens.

Nanyang Professors Don't Want Bonds

The staff of the Government Institute of Technology, formerly Nanyang College, is opposed to the payment of 20 percent of their salary with Government bonds, according to a telegram sent yesterday by Mr. Tang Wen-tche, president of the college, to the Ministry of Communications. Mr. Tang said that the payment with bonds is contrary to the stipulations of the agreement signed between the college and the members of the staff and the payment would not only incur the bad feeling of the staff but would also cause vigorous opposition.

JAPAN IS SENDING TROOPS TO KOREA TO QUELL REVOLT

Six More Battalions And 400 Gendarmes Are Ordered To Leave

CAUSE ANNOUNCED

Disturbances, War Office Says, Have Spread Over Whole Peninsula

BLAME BOLSHEVIKI

Extremists' Influence Is Feared; Peking Awaits Developments

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 8.—The War Office announces that in view of the increasingly violent and dangerous character of the disturbances in Korea, now extending over practically the whole of the peninsula and affording facilities for the propaganda of Bolshevikized Chosenese, six additional battalions of troops have been despatched to Korea, in addition to 400 gendarmes, for the efficient protection of the people in general.

Peking Watching Developments

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, April 4.—The independence movement in Korea is receiving a great deal of attention among progressive Chinese circles here, for they are arguing that if the Peace Conference in Paris takes any notice of it, then there is hope that similar problems in China may receive attention, and such questions as exclusive foreign control of concessions, the presence of foreign military in China and possibly the relations between the Outer Territories and China on the one hand, and between those territories and other Powers on the other may be considered in a liberal spirit.

News Highly Censored

News from Korea is decreasing in volume, as there is evidently a strict censorship enforced, but what news does get through is extremely interesting. A letter from Seoul itself records the fact that the great majority of the primary schools have had to close and many other institutions as well, because the pupils will not study. When they do study they place their teachers in a quandary by the answers they give to questions. Thus, they persist in replying in Korean, instead of in "the new national language," as all official reports call Japanese. When the teacher asks questions about "the Empire," i.e., Japan, they reply as if Korea were meant, and they give the population of Korea, the name of the capital of "the Empire" as Seoul, and so on.

The great majority of the shops, including all the larger ones, in Seoul have been closed for days, and the Japanese are about to order them to open. It is believed that they will do so, but the reply is to be a counter-movement of "no buying."

Pupils In Demonstration

In one school the the pupils got so restless that all at once the whole school stood up and shouted "Hurrah for Korea" and rushed from the school.

Incidents of a most deplorable kind are taking place. Thus, I learn privately that at Maing San, 53 Koreans were shot down to a man. It appears that one of the leaders of the movement having been arrested, 53 Koreans went into the courtyard of the prison to watch the proceedings and appeal for his release. The prison authorities called out armed men, and the whole 53 were shot down like cattle in a pen, not a single man being left alive.

There are a number of Koreans in Peking, and the Japanese are instituting a regular search for Koreans, many Chinese houses being entered for this purpose. One Korean gentleman, riding in a ricsha, gave directions to the ricsha man, and, not knowing the city, was entirely at the man's mercy. Eventually they pulled up at the doors of the Japanese Club! Accident or intention? Nobody knows. Needless to say the fly did not walk into the spider's parlor.

BRITISHANXIOUSLYWATCH FIGHT ON LEAGUE IN U.S.

Believe Covenant Will Win General Approval Finally, As It Already Has There

NO PANACEA, BUT BIG GAIN

Success Of Wilson's Appeal To America Vital To Its Practical Value

London, March 1.—The great debate in the United States on the League of Nations is being followed here with the keenest interest by men in the inner circles, although the general public and the popular press give it but slight attention. Most of the serious papers restrict themselves to summarising the points of the American discussion.

When President Wilson was in London he received a deputation, representing the English-speaking Union, an organisation recently founded, with ex-President Taft and Mr. Balfour as Presidents, for the purposes indicated by its name, and with which the old Atlantic Union is now incorporated.

After hearing the address read by the deputation, President Wilson remarked, half in jest, half in earnest:

"As members of your union speak the same language, you must be careful what you say of one another."

The cartoonists are always a privileged class, and most of the cartoons dealing with the League of Nations which have been printed recently have decidedly a cynical turn.

The Morning Post and Globe have not hidden their opinions, but have expressed them in moderate and generally inoffensive terms. The Post today referred to "the crusading spirit of that American Paladin, President Wilson," but the jibe must be judged in its context, which is a slashing onslaught on the whole policy of the Peace Conference in regard to Russia.

The weekly Nation provides a striking exception to the rule on silence and restraint. When the covenant of the League was made public, a French Socialist paper, L'Humanite, declared it an inadequate instrument responding in no wise to the hope which humanity had based on the League. L'Humanite had been President Wilson's most fervent supporter during the period when the French press generally was showing great irritation over the procedure which had put the drafting of the League covenant in the forefront of the labors of the Peace Conference and L'Humanite's dissatisfaction evoked the mot, that "Wilson had lost his only friend in the Paris press."

Not Peoples' Covenant

An article in today's Nation breathes similar discontent with the covenant of the League:

"Wilson," it says, "must know better than any of us that the will of the peoples of the earth does not enter and animate the ground work of this so-called League of Nations. The Governments alone are represented in it. A fatal flaw in the foundation of this structure is its complete autocracy."

According to The Nation the present constitution of the League will "make the world safe, not for democracy, but for a new and stronger despotism."

The Nation goes on to argue that "the test whether this a league of peace or not is the admission upon equal terms of Germany. This test is up to Wilson in particular and to our Government."

This journal suggests various amendments to the covenant which, it says, "we are not entitled to press on President Wilson, but which we can and do press on our Government."

It is pointed out that criticisms of this character are confined to those quarters which during the war were regarded as pacifist or pro-German. Commen Sense, a weekly paper which was founded by T. W. Hirst, formerly editor of The Economist, prints a series of suggestions along much the same lines as The Nation from H. B. Lees Smith, who during the war was labeled a pacifist.

For League As A Protection

British opinion, as I find it in London, is in the main heartily in sympathy with the League and is convinced that, while it is not a universal and eternal panacea, it is at least as good a prophylactic as the science of statesmanship could have devised. It may be stated here that the authorship of the draft of the covenant, which President Wilson has stated since his arrival in America was of British origin, is generally attributed to Lord Eustace Percy, Lord Robert Cecil's chief assistant. As a matter of fact, the actual draft was made not by Lord Eustace but by a Foreign Office clerk named Immern, who, notwithstanding his Teutonic name, is of unquestioned British nationality, upbringing, and education.

The Spectator cites as a characteristic mot by a French wit, summing up the French feeling about the League of Nations phrase, "The League is impossible and indispensable."

The considered London view is that a full appraisal of the practical value of the League will not be possible until it is seen what measure of success has attended President Wilson's appeal to the American people.

In American circles here, even where Republican politics have the strongest play, the most usual prediction is that the great debate will be decided in the President's favor in view of the special circumstances, which practically compel the acquiescence of the country in the President's policies for the time being at any rate.

Although all expression of British opinion in regard to American domestic questions is deprecated and Englishmen of standing refuse to give their views for publication, it can, I believe, be assumed that the natural tendency is to hope that President Wilson will return to Paris with his hands strengthened for the arduous work which still remains before the Peace Conference.

Yankee Soldier Visits 'Smithy' When Shoes Go Bad

ARMY "COBBLER" AT WORK. ©Int'l.

A Yankee doughboy having his shoes mended by the "Village Blacksmith" in France. After an extra long hike, the tough hobnails and heavy heel and toe plates of the army brogans show considerable wear. This particular Yank stopped at the smithy and had new plates attached to his shoes.

Orchestral And Piano Recital

The second of the concerto concerts with orchestra given by Messrs. Paci, Mirovitch and Piastro was held at the Olympic Theater last night. A program of much interest attracted a very large audience of admirers. Mr. Paci again appeared as pianist and conductor.

The orchestra in the Mozart Serenade was even better than at the previous concert. Mr. Paci's vigilance and tireless energy procured a finely articulated performance.

Three solos, violin pieces, played by Mr. Piastro in his inimitable style were accompanied by the orchestra under the same conductor. The violinist next appeared to direct the orchestra for the Beethoven "Emperor" Concerto played by Mr. Paci. Mr. Paci's previous concerts gave proof of his great powers as a player of Beethoven, and the greatest of the piano concertos did more than sustain his claim to be preeminently master of the composer's works. The orchestra under Mr. Piastro showed a little the need of further rehearsals. Mr. Paci was recalled, but the program was too long for encores to be given.

Mr. Mirovitch opened the second part with the Chopin Sonata in B flat minor. His interpretation is never commonplace and aims at some sensational effects which proved popular. The big Steinway responded to Mr. Mirovitch's mighty fortissimo but could scarcely be heard to produce some of the pianissimo effects attempted. Mr. Mirovitch was repeatedly recalled.

Finally the two pianists played together in three Rachmaninoff pieces. The series of tone pictures, "La Nuit," "Les Larmes" and "Paques" (Cloches) grip the imagination, the last being a riot of sound on the borderland between music and cacophony. The pictures should be heard more than once. The concert did not begin until 9:30, the only complaint that could be made of a memorable evening.

R. B. Hurst.

China Mail Steamers Pass Each Other Here

Nanking Leaves For San Francisco And China Sails Today For Hongkong

The China Mail steamers Nanking and China came into port yesterday, the Nanking bound for San Francisco, leaving yesterday afternoon, and the China bound for Hongkong, going out this morning at 10 o'clock.

The China brought 41 passengers for Shanghai, 591 sacks of mail and 750 tons of general cargo, docking at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. Among the passengers arriving were the Rev. and Mrs. Lowry Davis, Messrs. H. Richmond, L. Honigsberger and H. F. Payne, Miss Marion Brodie, and Mr. Dick Wilbur and Miss Estelle Jones, the latter two to join the Banyard Company on its return from Tientsin.

Among the 33 passengers for Shanghai on the Nanking were Col. H. S. Thompson, U.S.A., Lieut.-Commander E. G. Morsell, Mr. H. Crombie and Mrs. A. J. and Miss D. Hughes.

K. Of C. To Entertain Crew Of Wilmington

Mr. Garry McGarry, Knights Of Columbus Courier, To Screen War Film

Tomorrow night will be "Knights of Columbus Night" on the U.S.S. Wilmington. Mr. Garry McGarry of the Frawley Company, K. of C. courier in the Far East, will screen "America's Answer," the war film shown at the Olympic Theater several months ago under the auspices of the United States Committee on Public Information.

Mr. McGarry brought the film from the United States and exhibited it in Manila, Singapore, Hongkong and Saigon. It will be screened on the Wilmington by special arrangement with the local representative of the Committee on Public Information.

Obituary

M. Adrien Mithouard

Reuter's Service

Paris, March 30.—M. Adrien Mithouard, Chairman of the Paris Municipal Council, has died, aged fifty-four.

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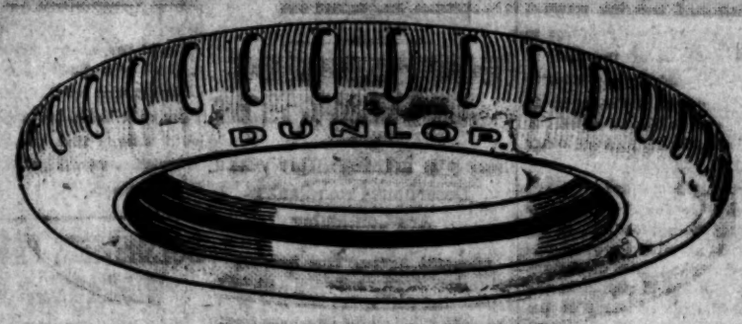

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SILBERMAN'S—just across the road from the Astor.

Philip Gibbs Gets Tokens Of British-American Unity

We Must Be Friends He Is Told In New York, Having Fairy-Tale Time

By Philip Gibbs
(*New York Times*)

I am having a fairy-tale time in America, and I am not at all sure at present that it is not a fantastic and delightful dream due to mental aberration, after being an eye-witness of war for four and a half years in which such things did not happen. Because in New York and other places I have now visited amazing things come to a man like one arriving for the first time in America with a story to tell which people seem glad to hear because it is about human courage and sacrifice among our fighting men and theirs.

I never know what is going to happen next, except that it is sure to be something novel and exciting and a new proof of good will and kindness to a stranger with a deplorable English accent and an incurable shyness. The other night, for instance, I was the guest of the City Club of New York on a night when ladies had been invited to join their husbands and brothers. That was good enough, because the City Club of New York is crowded with distinguished men before whom it is an honor to make a speech, but there were many little surprises of a pleasant kind. At the banquet table sat some cheery souls who belong to one of the best glee-singing societies in America, and at the slightest provocation between the courses they broke forth into song, appropriate, no doubt, to the subject of my approaching discourse, such as "Three Dead Men and a Bottle of Rum," and "Love Me and the World is Mine."

Then, before I stood up, quaking, before an immense audience and women crowded to the uppermost excess of the hall, forty of them beside me on the platform burst forth with, "D'you ken John Peel with his coat so gay, d'you ken John Peel at the break of day?" and it was so stirring a call to the old sporting spirit of England that I took courage and smoothed the creases out of my boiled shirt and put on a brave face when I rose with a sense of weakness about the knees.

A Theater Interlude

But then another surprising thing happened, which took my breath away, and for a time my body. Half way through my address on certain phases of the war the genial Chairman told the company that I, or my speech, was about to be bisected, and that I was going to be whisked away for twenty minutes before resuming the narrative. So it happened. I was escorted out of the City Club, plunged into a taxicab, dashed to the stage door of the Forty-fouth Street Theater, and conducted through corridors into the midst of an Oriental harem. There were many beautiful little ladies dancing about in a white light and gossamer garments, while a gentleman with a black face—the famous Mr. Al Jolson—was arousing shrieks of mirth from a great audience somewhere in the darkness beyond the white radience.

Some of the pretty ladies came with a swish off the stage and stood laughing in the wings where I happened to be. One of them—an extraordinarily beautiful young person who would undoubtedly catch cold in Flanders unless she put on warmer wraps, said, "You are Philip Gibbs, I guess," and I told her, timidly, that she guessed right. "Well, put it right here," she said, and gave me a friendly grip of the hand, saying she had met me at the breakfast table many mornings during four years of war with The New York Times. Other pretty ladies shook hands and then I was shown into the dressing room of Mr. Al Jolson with his black face, who spoke to me in a kindly but melancholy way, and I did not look the least astonished when there was a tremendous report, like an eighteen-pounder being fired, and the room filled with smoke. We had been photographed. A few seconds later I was thrust through a crush in the scenery and found myself in front of the drop-curtain, facing rows upon rows of white faces and white shirts and white shoulders, from which came a curious noise remainding me of a machine-gun at work in a wood. They were clapping a frightened little figure on the stage, which, with real terror, I guessed to be me.

I had been briefly informed that I was to speak on behalf of an auction of a letter to the American people by Mr. Lloyd George, and the letter was put into my hands. I spoke, I know not what, and because of the high tension of this situation I twisted and untwisted that precious document, until it became, I fear, no better than a chewed rag—after which it was sold for $2,500 to some unsuspecting benefactor.

These things do not happen to a man in England, and still less to a man along the roads of war to Ypres and Arras and Amiens. But they are very entertaining. From the light and color of that Oriental harem I went back to the City Club and found the glee-singers filling the hall with beautiful sound, and all those friendly souls in the audience patiently waiting for some more stories about the war from a war correspondent who was a little confused in his mind by this rapid transformation scene.

First Lecture In Public

Writing seriously, I must express my very deep gratitude for all the generous friendship that has been given to me by my audiences. It has been a very beautiful and splendid reward for the small services of a pen which tried, through four years of spiritual agony, to tell the world what our own were suffering and with what courage they faced the perils and tortures of frightful fields.

Never, to the end of any life, shall I forget the evening of my first public appearance in New York at Carnegie Hall. It is a vast hall, and to stand on the stage looking across the great auditorium to high and distant galleries would strike terror into the heart of all but the bravest man—and I am not that. My anxiety began outside the hall when I made my way through a seething tide of automobiles encircling the building, and it increased alarmingly when I saw crowds of men and women in evening clothes massing in the vestibules. I had the wind up, as our soldiers would say, so badly that it blew the hair up under my hat. The few minutes in which I waited at the back of the stage seemed to me an hour, and I would rather have spent a night in Ypres in the old bad days when shell-fire came smashing through the ruins.

The Spirit Of Friendship

I was comforted a little when Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer, an old comrade of the Somme battlefields, came in with smiling eyes, and a good grip of the hand, before taking the chair. But I became afraid again when at last I went with him onto the platform and faced the people of New York. There were 3,700 of them, and there was no space for any other man or woman. They seemed to me like 37,000, and standing there in a lonely place on the platform, I felt weakness take possession of me. When filling out my passport for America, by some obsession of the size of the country I was going to, I had put my height down as 6 feet 6 inches—and it was only by the kindness of an American Consul who overlooked the error that I was able to get on the boat. But now in Carnegie Hall I shrank to the size of an eighth of an inch, and felt like the cricket on the hearth when the kettle boiled over.

The people began to clap, and it was a curious sound rising up to me from all the stalls and coming down to me from the high galleries. Curiously, it sounded to me like the rush of many birds' wings, but I can not tell why, because it could not have been like that. And then a wonderful thing happened. When the clapping ceased all the people rose from their seats, and it was like a great human wave moving toward me. I lost my sense of fear. From that great audience a spirit of friendship rose up to me and was all about me. It was a spiritual thing, and I was moved by something of the same emotion as when one day I entered Lille and thousands of people came forward with wonderful greeting to a man who was in the uniform of an English officer.

This sense of friendship in the Carnegie Hall helpd me to speak, and took away all feelings of fright. So it has been in many other clubs and halls, and after each of my talks about the war many people come onto the platform and I have shaken hands with hundreds of them, and everyone has said some kind and generous thing.

As People Talk To Him

There are always English people in the hall, and they come up and say, "I'm English," and then tell me how many relatives they had in the war, and how many were killed, or wounded or by some happy miracle come through without a scratch. Nearly always, too, there are French ladies, and they speak at once in French, thanking me for the things I have said about the soldiers of France, and the women of France—though I never can say enough to pay my tribute to the heroism of the French armies and people.

Canadians and Australians come up from the audience glad to have heard something about their men in the fields of France. The American people are pleased also when I tell them about their own sodiers who fought on the British front, but they never failed to express their admiration for the patience and courage of the British troops who suffered so much and fought so hard in the black years before America came into the war and onto the battlefields. Over and over again I have heard them say, "Oh, if only we had come in sooner—so that more of that sacrifice would have been ours."

Scores of these men and women have told me, in the most simple and touching way, that America is sorry because they did not suffer more of the world's great agony. They feel they have done too little, and that victory came too quickly after they were ready. I tell them that we English people do not think so, now that their losses have, as God knows, been heavy enough, and that their armies came into the field in time to stop the last great menace against our lines and turn the tide, so that their share has been noble and splendid in the last struggle for victory. They are afraid their love for their own men may make the world think that they claim too much, but I know that in private speech they do not begrudge one particle of honor and praise for the long enduring courage of the French and British armies.

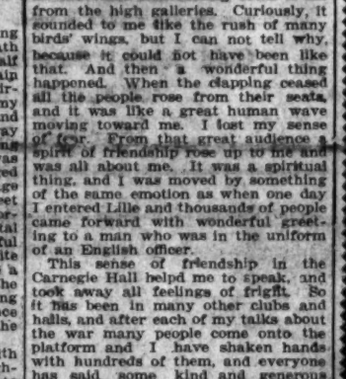
'We Must Be Friends'

Every time I have spoken to a big audience and have had these little conversations afterward with people who were strangers to me, but my friends, one phase of thought, straight, sincere, emotional, is always revealed by a word or two. It is the belief that if America and England will stand together, more closely than before, many of the old evils of the world will be healed, and that it will be a tragic thing if any trade rivalry or political jealousy should break the friendship of two peoples bound by the same language, by the same ideals for liberty, and by the sacrifice of their sons in the same fields of battle.

"We must be friends," said one of the people in my audience last night, and those words, put as simply as that, sum up, I am sure, the hope of a great mass of Americans. The heart of America is filled with generous feelings toward England and our people, and only bad men among us or them will sow seeds of suspicion or distrust and raise the rank weeds of hatred.

Proposed United States Police Areas

The shaded areas of Syria, Armenia and Constantinople, shown on the map, are the proposed areas over which the United States will be asked to accept mandates. It is reported that the question of accepting or rejecting the mandates over these territories will be left to the United States Senate. If the United States should not accept the mandatories as her share of the conquered regions, it is reported that the powers will give up the proposed mandatory scheme and revert to a division of the territories.



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GERMANY'S WANT LAID TO PEOPLE'S IDLENESS

Heim, Peasant Leader, Advises 'Real Work' Instead Of Complaints On Blockade

Weimar, March 1.—The feature of this afternoon's session of the German National Assembly was a speech by Dr. Heim, leader of the Bavarian Peasant Party, in which he protested against the continual appeals for the raising of the British blockade and urged Germany to do what was possible to feed herself by a little real work, and a lively controversy between Emmanuel Wurm, former Food Minister, and Herr Bauer, Independent Socialist Labor Minister.

Dr. Heim startled the House by referring to sabotage as being more pertinent than the blockade. He said:

"Do you know how much grain has gone to waste on account of strikes? In the meantime we are standing on the verge of a precipice. Death by starvation is facing us.

"Undoubtedly the Spartacides will live the longer, but all could live if they worked. If something comes from abroad, well and good, but let us do something ourselves."

Dr. Heim concluded:

"Why cannot the Government see that in the country's interests industry must be democratised and socialised?"

Herr Bauer said he would not challenge the good faith of Herr Wurm, but it was a fact that every agreement with the strikers had been broken by the strikers themselves.

The Assembly rushed through several bills at the morning session in an effort to get back to and finish the discussion of the National Constitution, but the Deputies again fell afoul of the transition law bill on which discussion was deferred yesterday. The House quickly passed a bill to shorten the length of election investigations, which heretofore had been choked with red tape, the former Reichstag having adjourned before an investigation was concluded.

A measure concerning the future of the German colonies was sponsored by the Colonial Minister, who declared that President Wilson in his fourteen points had unequivocally spoken for justice.

The Minister said that Germany was willing to submit the Colonial question to any impartial and non-partisan commission on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points. He protested against the alleged unjustified charges of German mistreatment of natives in the German Colonies. The accusations, he said, either were based on mistakes or made with malice. He then proceeded to laud President Wilson.

The Assembly rapidly passed bills providing safeguards against money going abroad, revising the 1917 law dealing with foreign securities, and requiring that manuscripts and printed matter and securities and cash be sealed before being sent abroad.

The Assembly also adopted a bill to reimburse the enemy armies in the occupied districts of Germany.

News Brevities

The seventh annual general meeting of the Chemor United Rubber Company, Ltd., will be held at 13 Nanking Road on Tuesday afternoon, April 22, at four o'clock.

• • •

Southern papers announce the death of Chief Engineer James Brown McGee of the steamer Huichow, who died April 3 from blood poisoning in the leg as a result of injuries sustained on a recent voyage to Tientsin.

• • •

Major W. G. Meaty and Captain A. G. Balt arrived from Tientsin yesterday.

• • • •

News has been received that the Messageries Maritimes steamer Paul Lecat is expected at Hongkong tonight and will arrive in Shanghai Sunday morning.

• • •

A wheelbarrow load of matches which ignited suddenly near the corner of Dixwell and Seward Roads at shortly after 6 o'clock last evening electrified the coolie in charge and resulted in the calling out of part of the Fire Brigade, while an animated crowd of Chinese gathered to admire the pyrotechnics.

'The House Of Glass'

The Frawley Company changes program tonight, presenting "The House of Glass." This production is one which enjoyed unusual popularity in England and America and is characterised as one of the best comedy dramas in recent years. It boasted long runs in London and New York and on its previous showing here, a year ago, played to packed houses.

The second performance of "Twin Beds" at the Lyceum last night gave plenty of fun to an appreciative audience. Miss Champan and Mr. Forbes were even better than on the first night and the rest of the cast were in keeping.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

March 30.—Hamilton Powell, Savoy Hotel, Shanghai; Honolulu.

April 8.—W. P. Anderson, Shanghai; Cincinnati, O.

Troop Convoy At Sea Photographed From Airplane

HOW A TROOP CONVOY BEAT THE U.-BOATS. DAVIS.

This interesting photograph, showing a convoy of merchant and troop vessels nearing the English coast, was made from one of the naval planes escorting the ships. It is one of the first to be passed for publication, showing how the vessels crossed the Atlantic in covoy and foiled the U-boats.

Interesting London Gossip

(*London Chronicle*)

Members who smiled at the proposal of Mr. Bottomley for a Call of the House with a view to the arrest of absent members take a more frivolous view of their obligations than tradition warrants. Constitutionally the absence from the House of a member is as grave an offence as that of the soldier absent without leave.

There is a statute of Richard II. which provides that any member who cannot reasonably and honestly excuse himself to our lord the King "shall be amerced or otherwise punished, according as of old time hath been used to be done." During the Commonwealth the usual fine was £20, a large sum is those days, but there was always the option of prison.

• • •

Back From Egypt

General Sir Reginald Wingate, High Commissioner of Egypt, has just arrived in this country on one of his rare visits. For nearly 40 years he has served Egypt, and has a wonderful knowledge of Arabic dialects. He is one of the famous Kitchener men, and acted as Director of Intelligence in two of Kitchener's Soudan campaigns.

A man of keen perception, he will chat with an Arab, and later tell you all that the guileless son of the East has told him—and all that he has kept back. He is the owner of one of the finest collections of Dervish arms and curios in the world.

• • •

The Last Letter

Whether we write or paint or draw,
Or dance on toe or head,
Or smite a drum, or drive a saw,
We recognise a common law,
And spell it with a "Z."

The sawyers "buzz," the dazzlers "dazz."
The fliers "whizz" ahead;
We used to dance and play, whereas
'Tis etiquette today to "jazz,"
Or something with a "Z."

A. W.

• • •

Ireland's Color

Princess Patricia's choice of blue as the color of her traveling cloak and gown, "the color of St. Patrick," has been criticised in some quarters. Green, it is suggested, should be the color if Ireland is to be specially remembered by the Princess.

As a matter of fact, blue is the heraldic color of Ireland, and was the national color of all Irishmen who sought to make Ireland independent, until the revolt of 1898. At that time the Nationalists of the South and the Orangemen of the North united as the United Irishmen in opposition to British rule, and adopted green as their color because that color is produced by mixing orange with blue.

• • •

New Judicial Omniscience

We are far from the days when Lord Chief Justice Coleridge inquired if counsel, "Who is Connie Gilchrist," a lady then as famous as, say, Miss Lily Elsie and Miss Marie Lloyd are now. Twentieth century judges are prepared to admit that their greater range also includes what every juryman knows.

Thus within a few days we have Mr. Justice McCardie showing a deep and intimate acquaintance with old masters as well as modern picture dealers, and volunteering judicial confirmation of the eminence of Mr. Harry Lauder and Mr. George Robey in their profession.

• • •

Battlefield Touring

Battlefield touring threatens to become popular as soon as travel restrictions are relaxed. Realising that the most reliable and entertaining guides will be ex-soldiers who have actually lived and fought in the various areas, Continental touring organisers are already registering suitable men for service. Many offices have declared their intention of arranging and conducting parties personally.

An American catering syndicate has completed plans for the erection of hotels near Ypres, with others at Arras, Albert, and St. Quentin. Miramont—a pretty village on the banks of the Ancre—has been suggested as the rendezvous for motor-camping parties.

• • •

A Good Word For The Camel

Amongst the many things learnt by our men during the war is the pleasing fact that Mr. Kipling's "airy, scairy 'ount" is not exactly a typical camel. That ungrateful creature was a transport camel, and transport camels have much to put up with. But many men of the Camel Corps in Palestine speak with affection of their mounts, praising their docility and friendliness, and crediting them with an intelligence equal to that of the trained horse. And these men lived, day and night, with their camels for months on end.

"If you treat your camel decently," one man said, "you'll find in him most of the Christian virtues and a few heathen graces of his own."

• • •

Victims Of Gossip Gatherers

Mr. Athelstan Riley, who is to contest Oxford University as an Independent candidate when Mr. Prothero goes to the House of Lords, is one of many public men who is dogged by a story associated with his name which has no foundation in fact. That he possesses a piano jeweled in every key is a silly story one may dispose of as a fable which has grown out of the very ordinary fact that the architect of his house designed an inlaid piano in the same style.

The late Lord Michelham was another victim of the paragrapher who attached his name to most of the stories that had been told of the Rothschilds.

• • •

Where Victoria Still Reigns

An important post office within two or three hundred yards of Buckingham Palace gardens still bears the letter "V.R." which came into use 82 years ago.

All the world knows that it took great Britain a very, very long time to learn that Queen Anne was dead; but these are days of wireless telegraphy and of universal newspapers, and the P.M.G. can hardly plead ignorance for leaving a district at the center of the Empire 18 years behind the times.

• • •

Laurier's History

How far had Sir Wilfrid Laurier got with the History of Canada, which it was one of the dreams of his life to write 7 years ago he devoted considerable time in the project and had the work well advanced when it was interrupted by his call to the Premiership.

During his long tenure of office he was unable to add a line to the manuscript which he locked away as "an occupation for my old age," but even after quitting office his life was so strenuous that it is doubtful if he found much leisure for his hobby.

• • •

Worth Repeating

In connection with the forthcoming Royal wedding there is to be an evening party on the 25th, and a luncheon party of the 27th, at St. James' Palace.

Now, the last Royal wedding in which St. James' figured was that of the bride's brother, Prince Arthur of Connaught. On that happy occasion the public were permitted to view the wedding presents on a small charge for admission to the Palace, and the amount of money thus obtained was handed over to deserving charities. Would it not be a fitting thing to let history repeat itself once more?

• • •

Redcross Hall

The L.C.C. scheme for a recreation ground in Redcross Street, Southwark, besides providing a much needed lung may attract more attention to the artistic interests of Redcross Hall.

The late Walter Crane put some of his best work into the series of panels illustrative of "heroism in humble life" that adorn the hall. Naturally the subjects are all of an inspiring character, but the best panel is undoubtedly that depicting how Alice Ayres, a Southwark servant girl, rescued three small children from a burning house and lost her own life in the achievement.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Premier Chien Nung-hsun has telegraphed to Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the Northern peace delegate, to waive all minor objections in order to hasten the conclusion of peace. The Cabinet has also instructed Mr. Chu to consult Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern delegate, on the appointment of another commissioner for the investigation of the Shensi condition, in accordance with the suggestion of the Yangtsze Tuchuns.

General Hsu Shu-cheng has returned to his home in Hsuchowfu on account of the death of his mother.

A Canton telegram states that General Chen Ping-chun, the Southern leader, has secretly left for Peking.

Dissension has occurred in the An Fu Camp over the loan obtained from Japan with the Kiangsi Chenmenshan mines. The impeachment of Wang Yi-tang and Li Shen-toh, both An Fu members, by other An Fu Parliamentarians is being contemplated.

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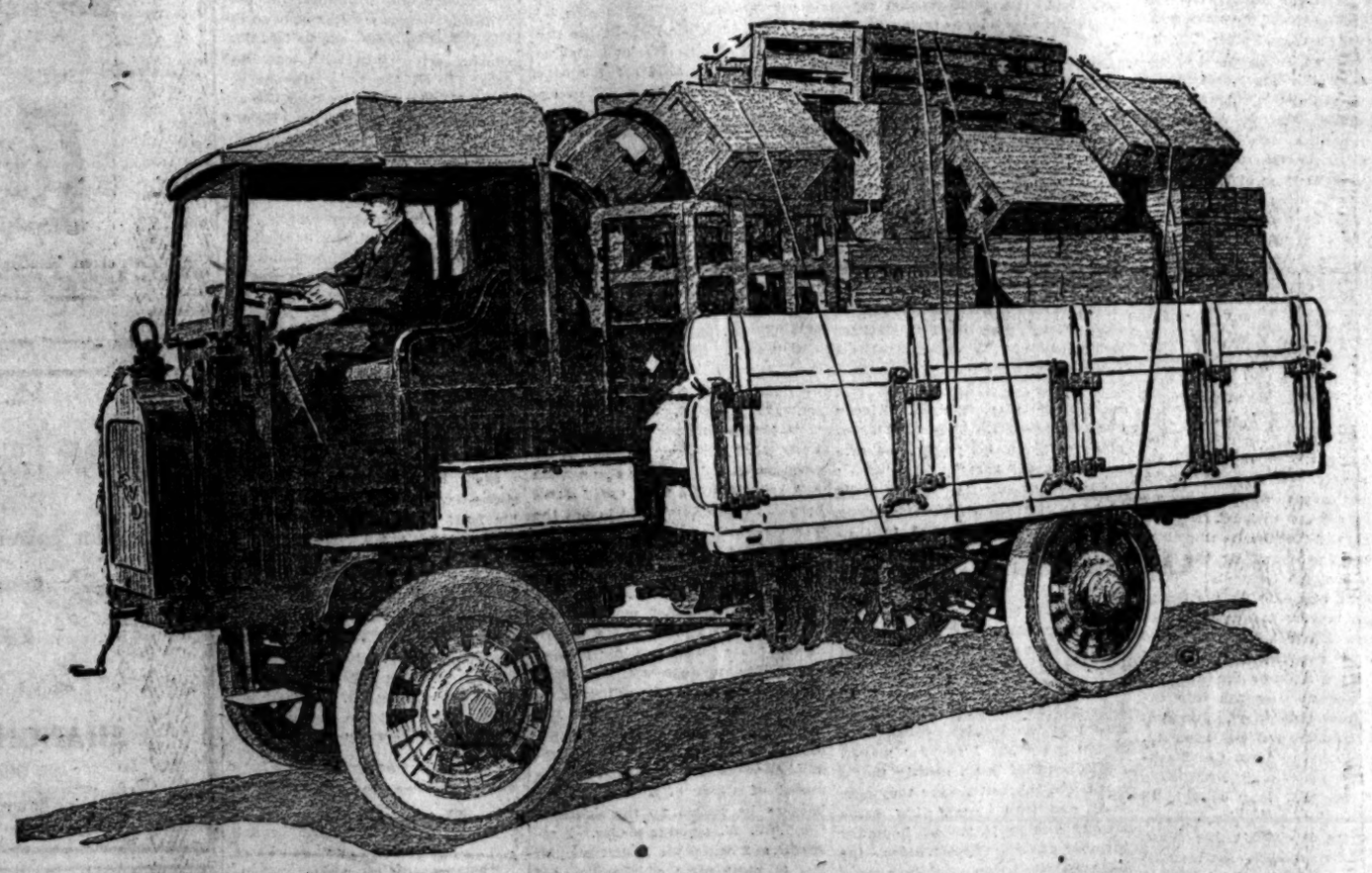

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Hour Office, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday 20 cents per copy.
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Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
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Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

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WEATHER

Misty, overcast weather with threats of some rain in the central regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 9, 1919

The 'B' Company Affair

NO resolution to be brought before the ratepayers at their annual meeting this afternoon is of greater importance than that concerning "B" Company, of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The continued existence of the Corps, with its long and honorable memory, may well depend on its passage.

The story of the "B" Company affair need not be rehearsed here. It has already been given in THE CHINA PRESS as it has developed from time to time in the last few months. Whatever its origin and the respective merits of the opposing sides, its result has been the disruption of the oldest British unit in the corps, the spreading of unrest and discontent throughout the organisation and the undermining of its morale to the point where disintegration is a serious possibility. If there were no other reason for an investigation that would be enough.

The resolution to be proposed today asks only for the appointment of an impartial commission to make a fair investigation of the whole case and also of the regulations governing the Corps. What objection there can be to this no fair mind can conceive. To the members of "B" Company it is only simple justice. There is a great deal in the history of the case that needs airing, and airing will be injurious only to those who may have been in the wrong and have misused their position. To the ratepayers also it is only simple justice. It is their money that supports the Corps, it is their interests the Corps is to defend, it is their safety that will be threatened if the Corps breaks up.

An investigation is so obviously necessary that argument is superfluous. A situation that has caused forty or fifty men to resign, against all kinds of pressure and with full knowledge of the serious consequences, must have at its bottom something more than pride or pique or anger or emotionalism. There must be some principle involved. There must be something fundamentally wrong. That there is, anybody recognises who is familiar with the great amount of friction and tension that has existed in the Corps for almost a year. It is an open secret that the "B" Company affair has nearly had repetition in several other units. In one other unit there were several resignations and in at least two others there were angry crises. Such a situation does not rise accidentally or illogically. It must have a cause. What that cause is it would be for the proposed commission to find out by fair and thorough inquiry, to point out with full sense of responsibility to the community and to remove by just and courageous measures. Only in that way can the Shanghai Volunteer Corps be restored to full and effective efficiency.

Above all, it is necessary that such an investigation be public; at least if its sessions cannot be public, that the evidence be made public—all the evidence and not only what is satisfactory to one side. Too much has already been suppressed in this affair, in conformance with the hush-hush policy that governs all official matters in Shanghai. And the result has been, as it must be always and inevitably under the obsolete theory of hush-hush, cross-purposes, ill-feeling—and perhaps injustice. Certainly harm to the welfare of the community.

Mayor Ole Hanson, A New American Figure

When Seattle recently indulged in a general strike, with Bolshevik trimmings, the first of its kind that had ever appeared in the United States, Mayor Ole Hanson found the opportunity for which he had been preparing for a long time, and promptly became famous. By the conservatives, including the so-called "capitalists," of the country, he was hailed as the breaker of the strike. With the extreme radicals he was unpopular in proportion as they saw in him a foe of Bolshevism, even of labor unionism. His announcement that the end of the strike had left Seattle "a progressive, closed shop town, the best union town in the United States," was calculated to give something of a jolt to both parties. The general run of citizens, however, as represented by the equally general run of newspaper comment, continue to agree with the Washington Post the "Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, is considerable of a man." This brief summing up of his career, in a special despatch from Seattle to the Minneapolis Tribune, points to the same conclusion:

Fifteen years ago Ole Hanson came into Seattle on foot. He had walked from Butte, not from choice, but from necessity. In Butte he had injured his spine. Doctors despaired of his recovery, but Ole did not. He bought himself a prairie-schooner outfit, to which he rigged a harness that held him upright and allowed him to walk behind. With his wife on the driver's seat and his children inside, Ole trudged across two mountain ranges to Seattle. He arrived in Seattle late one afternoon. Coming through one of the residence streets known as Beacon Hill, he stopped in front of a little grocery-store to buy some food. That night he was the owner of the store, which he opened next morning. He had not yet entered the business district.

He sold the grocery-store and opened a real-estate office and, despite the fact that he has always been in politics, his business was always a big success. He is the best advertisement-writer in Seattle, and no man who ever bought a piece of property of him was forced to keep it if dissatisfied. The buyer can always have his money back.

When he first came to Seattle, Mayor Hanson was a Republican. In turn, he became a Progressive, and he toured the Middle West for Wilson in the last campaign, speaking in Minneapolis and elsewhere in Minnesota. Parties mean nothing to him.

There are really two Ole Hansons—the one who talks and the one who acts. As a talker he is often erratically radical, but his actions are always rational. In the last mayoralty election he was voted for as the lesser evil by the conservative business elements. Once in office he began to do the things that other mayors had talked about for years. He is irrepressible and can not be abashed. He wanted the city to buy a power site involving millions, and at once ran into the Capital Issues Committee. He went to San Francisco and was rebuffed. Then he took the train for Washington and pulled the President's mind off the war long enough to get action.

His energy is endless, his sense of the dramatic high, his courage boundless, and in the back of his hard head there is a big fund of common sense on which he draws in every emergency. Only those who didn't know him intimately were astonished at the prompt manner in which he suppressed Seattle's little revolutions.

Mayor Hanson has a large respect for law as opposed to the force policy recently so popular with certain dignitaries in Prussia, and still much advocated by our own "reds," but he is no "standpatter," and many of the reactionary newspapers that are now calling his name blessed will find as little consolation in his record as in his utterances during and since the great Seattle strike. A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a list of "Ole-isms" which throw much strong light on the character of the man:

A man who won't leave his party for the good of his country should leave his country for the good of all parties.

I don't want a machine. I've taken too many apart.

Good government consists in making it easy to do right and hard to do wrong.

We must abolish undeserved poverty as well as unearned wealth.

One can do no wrong in battling for the well-being of mankind.

Every wise man must abhor, every good man must condemn, those who refuse equal justice to all the people.

To use the whitewash brush is considered true gentility; to tell the truth fearlessly is mud-slinging.

Under the present world condition I favor universal service and universal training. If it is a privilege, we should all enjoy it; if it is duty, none should be allowed to shirk it.

Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile, all must stand equal before the law. To do more would be special privilege; to do less would be violating my sworn duty.

Before us stretches a straight and narrow path, and that path must be trodden despite the thorns that pierce our feet, despite the blood and the tears, despite the sorrow and suffering, despite everything.

This war must not bring poverty for the millions and millions for the few.

A man who wants a thing bad enough can get it.

The same correspondent gives a succession of glimpses into Mayor Hanson's personality as it was revealed in the course of an interview. Prohibition, it seems, has a solid friend in him, since it helped him to conduct the strike without the customary outbreaks of violence on both sides, and the I. W. W. has a vigorous enemy, since it almost undid the good work of Prohibition. But the Prohibition and the I. W. W. parts come after the flood of flowers and congratulatory telegrams with which the Tribune correspondent begins his "story." He telegraphs, under date of February 19:

Ole Hanson, mayor of Seattle, celebrated Lincoln's brithday and the end of America's first general strike at a desk heaped with flowers, telegrams, and photographer's proofs. The flowers and telegrams had come from all over the United States. Ole had gone out the day before and had the photographs taken. And right now he was trying to pick out the best two. It was a serious business. For a hundred prints were to be sent broadcast over the country to the newspapers of East and West that had hailed Seattle's deliverer from revolution.

It was also a difficult business. For Ole Hanson had taken his family with him to the photographer's, and Ole was a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt. The proofs showed a handsome, determined man of forty-five, with aquiline features somewhere between those that Frederick Dore Steele gave Sherlock Holmes and those of the conventionalised Uncle Sam, minus whiskers. They also showed a fine-faced wife and mother and nine children. Eleven chances, altogether, for a sitter to move or to get his right hand into a "Faversham pose."

Ole—everybody in Seattle calls him Ole, even those who come pretty close to hating him and talk of "Holy Ole" and "Olegarchy"—makes no bones about the publicity he's getting.

"I guess you've got to grab it when it comes along," he said with an ironic laugh. "Yes, I'm a great man. I win. In six months I lose, and it's all over—till the next time. I thought I had a mighty good labor record in the legislature, but labor fought me when I ran for mayor. I told 'em that in six months they'd say I was the best mayor they ever had, and sure enough they came around and made me an honorary member of their biggest union—the boilermakers' union—and gave me a membership card engraved on silver. Now they're giving me hell again. But that's just the regular thing in public life if you're doing anything. Every six months you have a different crowd of followers. This particular time it's about ninety-five percent. But that doesn't fool me. I'm taking whatever fame there is in it for me right now."

Whereupon Ole Hanson picked up a telegram, called in a stenographer, and turned down the request of a New York newspaper for a 1,500-word article on the laws he would propose to curb Bolshevism in America. He turned down the request and the publicity, and he turned down the laws, too. The substance of his reply was that laws might be enacted which, while meeting the present emergency, would threaten the rights of the American people; it was better to wait till calmness and deliberation could take the place of furor and tumult.

Ole Hanson dictates with the earnestness and enthusiasm that characterised his idol, Theodore Roosevelt. But there the resemblance ends. Ole is thin in body and face. If it weren't for the intense vigor of his face and voice you would almost say he was washed out. For what was once bright brown hair has gone into a straw white, and under his now sandy eyebrows his brown eyes seem nearer gray. Physically, he is the same old mixture that he seems mentally and emotionally, a middle-of-the-road man, filled with enthusiasm and prone to violent expression. He isn't brown. He isn't white. He is some marvelous in-between compromise, instinct with a dramatic quality that compromises never know.

From the renunciation of the call of the East the Mayor came back to his city and his strike. He wanted to make it clear to an Easterner who knew the I. W. W. as a phenomenon of unorganised, immigrant, and debased congeries like old Lawrence, Mass., just how it could dominate, as he felt it had dominated, prosperous Seattle, home of the closed shop.

"The I. W. W. in the Northwest was a product of the logging-camps. The employers neglected all decencies. They supplied nothing but a bunk-house, and the men had to 'pack' their own blankets from camp to camp, as employment offered. The sanitary arrangements were very bad. The loggers were practically outcasts. That was the atmosphere for I. W. W.-ism to flourish in.

"So long as we had liquor the propaganda didn't get far. The logger saved his money—because he couldn't spend it—and came to town. He put up in a cellar saloon and in three days his $50 or $60 was gone. He got drunk and forgot. Then, a couple of years ago, we tried prohibiton. It took the logger three weeks to spend his money. And he began to remember and think.

"Next came the Russian revolution. We got refugees from Siberia, who had only known oppression and looked at all Governments in the same way. The finish was the big shipyards. Seattle had had hardly a hundred men in the industry. Suddenly it called for 25,000 men. It got them from the loggers, the Russians, the I. W. W., and slackers who wanted an alibi for the draft, as well as from straight American workingmen. The closed shop idea, which Seattle firmly believes in, was applied to the shipyards. If a man wanted a job he had to go to the union headquarters first. And that drove all the I. W. W.'s into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders were men of some ability and all sorts of energy. They hadn't any families and in the union meetings they just kept on talking and arguing till the married men got tired and went home. And then, about midnight, these men were voted into office and their measures adopted.

"A year before my election Seattle knew what it was up against. Anti-government and anti-war propaganda was being spouted from every street corner. Camp Lewis had to put the ban on Seattle—quite as much because of the I. W. W. as the women. Last spring I ran for mayor on just issue—Americanism. Labor fought me, but labor elected me. I mean the rank and file. I had a record in the State legislature for passing the minimum-wage act, the eight-hour day law, and for all sorts of progressive, prolabor legislation. But the minute I began to carry out my campaign pledges I was up against it. Labor-leaders demanded the removal of Chief of Police Warren because he nailed up the doors of the I. W. W. meeting-places. I refused, and when we hadn't enough law to close some of the places I had the Board of Health or the Building Department condemn them. I fought the red flag the same way. We didn't have any law. We didn't need any. We just told 'em to watch our smoke. And we went ahead and fought. We fought them when they were preaching revolution and we fought them when they were making it through their general strike.

"Maybe that looks to you as if we had driven the I. W. W. out of the open and into the legitimate labor organisations. I can't help it. Where Americanism is at issue there can be no compromise. The I.W.W. is an outlaw organisation. It may control 30,000 loggers, but it can't control this city of Seattle. And it can't control legitimate labor, either. I'm for labor. I'll go to the mat for it any day. And two out of every three labor men will go with me against their leaders. I know, because that's what happened in the strike. The rank and file found out pretty quick what was being done with them, and they just wouldn't come through on it. The people are all right."

And then came an interruption—a dramatic interruption. It couldn't have been better staged by Belasco. A committee of the Young Republican Club arrived at 11:40 a.m. to invite the Mayor of Seattle to a Lincoln Birthday dinner, long planned for that evening. The Mayor sat back in his chair and made a few remarks on expecting him to accept a dinner invitation so late in the day. A few further remarks from both sides, and Hanson was on his feet, pounding his desk. It was the old fight of the Progressive Republican and the standpatter, he said, the Roosevelt man and the machine. Hanson expatiated a bit on his record as a Roosevelt man in 1912 and his support of Wilson in 1916, when he considered the Republican party had gone over to reaction, and he ended with the declaration that "You fellows just about need another licking, and if you want to fight you'll get it. It's the old issue of Progressivism versus the payroll. You can't bunk Ole. Keep your organisation and your support. I don't want a machine. I've taken too many apart. I want the machine against me. A man who won't leave his party for the good of his country should leave his country for the good of all parties."

The epigram came out like a shot. Ole Hanson followed it up with a barrage:

"Men vote on their bellies. They vote for the class they belong too. I belong to the other class. They can holler against me at the Central Labor Council, but I'm for those men—first and last—the men, not the leaders."

The Young Republican Club withdrew to strategic positions already prepared.

It is a little hard to figure just why they took that eleventh-hour chance—unless the events of the past few days forced their hands. Like all Seattle, they knew the Hanson record. He has written it in the very names of his six boys. First, Ole, Jr., now a man and a father. Next, Theodore Roosevelt Hanson—first term. William Taft Hanson, about 1909. Eugene Field Hanson—literary lapse. Bob La Follette Hanson—that was a few years go. And Lloyd George Hanson—quite recent.

Hanson's career since he deserted his native and Scandinavian Wisconsin is about as picturesque as the man. Sixteen years ago he left Wisconsin, crippled in both legs, and drove to Seattle in a wagon—because he was train-shy over the accident that injured his legs. He and his family camped out the first night after their arrival. The next night he bought a grocery store. Ole had never had one, and the owner said he didn't want it any more. The grocer, Ole now believes, is the king of philanthropists. He sold out and went into insurance. In two months he made $950. Then he did a little research investigation, and discovered that not an insurance agent in Washington owned his own home. So he settled down in the real-estate business, until politics got him. And he says he's going back to it—no matter what the Eastern papers write about him.

Ole Hanson's last word on the strike happened to be the same as his first; or about the same subject—prohibition:

"Maybe it made the logger into a dangerous I. W. W. But in this strike it saved Seattle more money than was lost by the liquor interests when the State of Washington went dry. Not an arrest for violence in a city of 410,000 people; not a piece of property destroyed. That's because whisky is $20 a quart here—when you can get it."

Correspondence

The 'B' Co. Affair

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—Mr. James A. Heal in his letter published yesterday in your columns is again writing in the personal defense of his son. This phase of the "B" Co. trouble was handled by a Court of Inquiry of the officers of the S.V.C. and was thrashed out by the Committee of Three, but is not now the question which is before the ratepayers.

The real question up before the ratepayers is the interpretation of S.V.C. Regulations. It should be impossible to interpret Council Regulations for the S.V.C. in any partial way. For those, who through service and circumstance are presently in authority in the S.V.C., so to interpret these regulations that in the minds of forty British residents it is unjust, should be a matter of sufficient cause to call for a public inquiry. A former officer of "B" Co., British, puts it in a recent letter: "I feel that the whole group was rather didactic. There ought to have been rules and regulations laid down for handling certain business by those who were at the top instead of leaving things in such a hazy condition as they always were. There seems to be a vast lack of responsibility. I hope now that the war is over and you get a new commandant that things will look up again."

Thanking you for this intrusion in your valuable space,

Yours very truly,

A RATEPAYER.

April 8, 1919.

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Bringing Up Father By George McManus

BY GOLLY- I MUST GIT ACQUAINTED WITH THAT GUY-
WITH JUST ONE WAVE OF MY HAND AND YOU SEE THIS WILD BEAST IS AS TAME AS A KITTEN-
SAY I WANT YOU TO COME WITH ME-
BUT SIR!
?
DON'T ARGUE- THERE'S MONEY IN IT FOR YOU-
NOW WAVE YOUR HAND- I THINK YOU HAD BETTER WAVE IT TWICE!!
12-31

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Why Many Of Us Feel Tired

And Fail To Do What We Could Do

By H. Addington Bruce

She was thin, sallow, tired looking. For years she had been fighting ill health of a vague sort. Never really ill, she was never really well. She felt dull and stupid most of the time. Doctor after doctor had been consulted in vain efforts to gain normality of body and mind. They had dosed her liberally with medicine, but to no purpose. Equally useless were the patent nostrums with which she liberally dosed herself. It seemed as though she were doomed to plod miserably through life.

Then, from a friend, she learned that a new physician had settled in the small Western city where she made her home. She was told that he was "different" from other doctors, and she was urged to consult him. Although skeptical, she complied. In a weary, listless way she recited to him her various symptoms, let him examine her, and waited for him to write the expected prescription. But it appeared that he had a number of questions to ask.

He wished to know in particular about her early history, her daily habits and her occupation. When told that she was a clerk in a large store, he inquired the name of the store.

"Ah, yes," said he, when this question was answered. "I know that store. It is one of the worst ventilated in town. I'll warrant that when your day's work is done you are too tired to walk home and have to use a street car."

"That is right," his patient replied. "Also, I am so tired in the morning that I cannot walk to my work. You see," she added bitterly, "I sleep very badly."

"And in a badly ventilated room?"

"Why," said she, hesitating, "the window is usually open a little."

"Open a little!" the doctor echoed. "Madam, do you want me to tell you frankly what I believe is the matter with you? You are suffering merely because you live stupidly, and you have been living stupidly for years. Your malady is a kind of starvation. You are air hungry. More strictly you are oxygen hungry. You get a certain kind of air, it is true. But it is bad air, not good air.

"Change your place of business. If you cannot do that, at all events flood your sleeping room with fresh air every night. Then you will fee like walking to work in the morning not riding in a closed, crowded stree car. At noon get out in the open as soon as you have eaten your luncheon Stay outdoors until it is time to return to work. Walk home in the evening That will give your body and your brain the oxygen you ought to have. You will no longer feel run down. Your mind will work better. You will begin to think that life is, after all worth living."

In our American cities, towns and villages there are literally thousands of men and women suffering much as this poor woman suffered, and with equal ignorance of the true cause of their presistent feelings of physica and mental weariness. They are not people afflicted with disease in the ordinary meaning of the term. But neither are they well people. Above all, they are people whose efficiency is far below what it ought to be.

Because they deny their brains the nutriment of abundant oxygen, their brains do not function as they should. This means that they cannot think as they should, cannot pay attention, cannot remember as they should. So they remain hopelessly chained in positions of inferiority. If anything occurs to put unexpected responsibility on them, if they are forced by circumstances to depart for a time from the routine of their lives and to work extra hard, they are liable to fall victims to what is popularly known as nervous exhaustion. Then they are cited as examples of the evil effects of overwork. In reality they are examples of the evil effects of under-ventilation.

There came to me, one winter day, a student in Harvard University. He was a country youth, poor but ambitious. He had worked hard to save enough to get him into college, there to fit himself for a professional career. But now, when hardly six months at Harvard, he saw his bright hopes fading. Something had happened to him. He had hitherto been accounted uncommonly able. Yet it seemed impossible for him to keep up with his college work. Night after night sometimes until one or two o'clock in the morning, he slaved over his books, but dullness still claimed him. So he came to me as to one who, by the aid of hypnotism or some other mysterious process, would restore his vanished mental power.

I did not give him the psychological treatment that he evidently expected. All that I did, after listening to his story and cross examining him a little, was to advise him to secure a month's leave of absence, forget his studies and spend a month in the country, keeping outdoors all day long. I assured him that if he would do this and, on his return, would day and night lead a fresh-air life, he would get through his work without any trouble. The result justified my assurance.

City dwellers, particularly apartment dwellers, are much like country folks in regard to fresh air. Both by day and by night too many of them act as if they dreaded to let fresh air into their homes. To be sure in most cities, and certainly in notoriously smoky cities, they have some excuse for keeping their windows shut during the day.

But at night they can make amends. At night the activities of the city have ceased; there is not the same production and circulation of smoke and dust through the air. Windows well open should then be the rule, except in stormy or zero weather.

What do we actually find? Take a walk through the residence streets of any large city and observe for yourself. Here and there you will see houses whose occupants manifestly appreciate the hygienic value of fresh air. But only here and there. Windows scarcely open, or open not at all, are the rule.

The fact that many people seemingly do "well enough," even when continuously exposed to extremely bad air conditions, is not an argument against insisting on a abundance of fresh air.

It simply means that certain persons—mostly the descendants of a long line of city dwellers—are more than usually resistive to the evil effects of an insufficiency of good air. And even they benefit greatly—especially in point of mental health—when air conditions are improved for them.

The time will come when the authorities of every American city will restir themselves to give their people as good outdoor air as they possibly can. But in the meanwhile it must always be remembered that the outdoor air of the smokiest of cities is richer in oxygen than the closed indoor air of dwellings, stores, factories, office buildings, churches, theaters and other structures where city dwellers pass much of their time.

Keep these buildings well ventilated, arrange matters so that those in them will always have available an ample supply of incoming outdoor air, and noteworthy gains in health and efficiency will be the result. This is not theory; it is demonstrated fact.

Of recent years many employers have installed in their establishments good ventilating systems to take the place of poor ones, or to provide ventilation where virtually none was provided before. Some of these employers have taken the trouble to study the effects of their innovations, and have always found that the changes were profitable to them as well as beneficial to the employes for whose sake they were made. I have space for only one or two illustrative instances:

In one skirt factory it was found that, after a good heating and ventilating system had been installed, there was both a decrease in the daily ill-health absences among the employes and an increase in individual productiveness. The employes worked faster and better, yet at the end they were less tired than they had been before the factory was properly ventilated.

In one rush period, it was noticed, five hundred employes turned out more work than six hundred had averaged for similar periods in the days of inadequate ventilation. Similarly in a printing establishment in New York. Good ventilation decreased the daily absences of employes because of sickness, and increased their mental efficiency to such an extent that type was set far faster and with far fewer errors than had formerly been the case.

But it is in the results obtained by that most interesting educational experiment, the open-air school, that perhaps the most impressive evidence is forthcoming as to the developmental influence exercised on the brain by making provision for an abundant supply of fresh air.

It is about ten years since the first open-air school in the United States was started at Providence, Rhode Island. Since then the open-air school and the open-window class have become conspicuous features of the American public-school system. In Chicago there are more than twenty open-air schools. In New York, besides open-air schools, there are some two hundred and fifty open-window classes.

Boston and many other cities make similar provision for children physically below par, the primary purpose being to utilise the upbuilding power of fresh air for their bodily welfare. This purpose has been attained and, in addition, it has been discovered that the children transferred to open-air schools or open-window classes get along much better with their school work than they did when taught in the ordinary closed classrooms.

Of about five hundred children in the open-air schools of Chicago during the school year 1913-1914, fewer than one hundred and thirty had averaged a grade a year before being taken out of the regular rooms. That is to say, judged by the customary school standards, the great majority of these children were backward pupils. But, taught in the open-air schools, nearly four hundred did a full grade's work in the school year, some making one grade and a half, some two grades, and one child three grades.

As to those who failed to do a grade's work, there were doubtless some who were incurably dull, owing to brain defect. But remediable physical handicaps or teaching that did not quite meet individual needs would account for the continued retardation of the majority of these seeming dullards. And possibly—nay, probably—there were present, in some cases, conditions making it out of the question for the child to get full benefit from the open air because he did not breathe properly. This is a point I wish to emphasise.

To profit as one should from the dynamic, energising power of fresh air, it is not enough to make it a point to live hygienically so far as concerns ventilation, open-air exercise, and so on. Care must be taken to see that the lungs get their oxygen in the proper way.

Many people do not do this. Instead of breathing deeply and slowly, they are shallow and rapid breathers. Others err by breathing through the mouth instead of through the nose. This is true of children more than of adults, for the reason that it is particularly in childhood that certain abnormal tissue growths—the so-called adenoids—develop in the cavity back of the nose, to block nasal breathing and make mouth breathing necessary.

When a child becomes a mouth breather the brain suffers in common with the whole body. It suffers because it depends on well-oxidated blood for its nutrition, and mouth breathing always results in insufficient oxidation. Also the child afflicted with adenoids is under a constant nervous strain, and is continually wasting nervous energy. This likewise interferes with the proper functioning of the brain. Some degree of dullness is then sure to result, as well as a physical weakening, and perhaps a tendency to misbehavior.

Remove the adenoids by a simple surgical operation, train the child to breathe through its nose, make sure that it gets a sufficiency of fresh air when indoors, and the chances are that it will impress you as much by its brightness as it has previously impressed you by its stupidity. In proof I quote briefly a few cases of actual medical observation, as reported by a single investigator of child life, Prof. Edgar J. Swift:

Girl, aged eleven. Mouth breather and considered stupid in school. With the removal of the adenoids she grew six inches in about four months, and at the same time made unexpected progress in school.

Girl, aged twelve years. Pale and sleepy looking, with mouth constantly open. Her face was so expressionless as to give her an almost idiotic look. After the adenoids had been removed she soon became as animated and bright as before she had been lethargic and dull.

Boy, aged nine years. This boy had such a flat, expressionless, froglike face that his neighbors thought him an idiot. Previous to removal of adenoids he had been cross and selfish. Now he became gentle and kind-hearted, and his intelligence greatly increased.

Girl, aged ten years. Dull in school. When the adenoids were removed and she was able to breathe freely through her nose, her school standing improved at once and her stupid appearance gave way to a vivacious, frank expression.

Have you a child who is a mouth breather, dull, perhaps hard to manage? Bear these cases in mind. Have a talk with your doctor. Give your child a chance to breathe as he should, so that the oxygen in the air shall give more strength to his body, more power to his mind.

And for yourself, learn to breathe aright, and breathe as good air all the time as you can contrive to get. This means: Keep your home well ventilated, and agitate for the abolition of smoke nuisances, the real cleaning of streets, the cleaning and proper ventilation of all places of public resort.

Remember, always remember, that if you really want to live healthily, to live efficiently, you must no more stint yourself of good air than you would stint yourself of nourishing food. This is fundamental.

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"THE PRESIDENT works his own typewriter."

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—said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that he President was using his new

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PEACE CONGRESS

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AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT
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W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Uncamouflaging The Dye Patents Of The Crafty Germans

American Chemists Busy Stripping The Disguise From Three Thousand Teutonic Formulas Acquired By The Chemical Foundation To Be Distributed Among Manufacturers In The U.S. —Processes That Eventually Will Be Of Immense Advantage To Our Growing Industry

By John Walker Harrington

The removal of the ingenious camouflage with which the Germans disguised the three thousand patents for making dyes, which were recently acquired by a holding company for distribution among American manufacturers of colors and pigments, will require a prodigious amount of work before the products can be put on our own markets.

Before this action, some of the largest dyemaking companies in the United States had obtained licenses to use Teutonic dye patents under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Their experience showed just how the guile of Hunland had hidden many details necessary to the use of the formula. Several have on their books the record of tremendous outlays for the research which was required before the descriptions of the patents could be translated into actual working formulae. It was never intended by Germany that the language of the patent papers should express clearly what the processes are. The letter of the law was obeyed, but the spirit passed into devious ways and was lost.

When a patent medicine manufacturer puts on the bottle containing his remedy the legend that "this preparation consists of tar, horehound, and agreeable herbs and spices, containing so much alcohol and so much morphia" he has followed the Teutonic method and left out a great deal of information which would be useful in duplicating the compound. Many of the German dye patents with which the American industrial chemists have labored suggest the impulses of that generous person who offers—after furtively removing the spark plug—to let a friend ride in his automobile as far as he can go. Usually some link in the chain of manufacture has been put in an obscure place.

The actual facts needful to the making of some of the complicated dyestuffs may be found in five or six different patents in which there is no hint of the purpose for which they were obtained. The chief chemist of an American plant who is told to use one of these Teutonic descriptions as a guide is confronted with many problems. He has to gather up seemingly disjointed details and combine them as though he were working on a puzzle.

One of the these was the manufacture of the so-called "patent blues" by a large plant in Buffalo, N.Y. The secret of the blues had been skillfully camouflaged by the Germans in their letters patent, and at first the chemists who worked out a maufacturing formula found their vision distorted in every direction. The sum of $60,000 was used up in laboratory experiments before the larger operations could even be attempted. Considerably more than $100,000 had been expended in preliminary work before the first pound was released. As many as sixty research chemists have been employed in a single plant struggling with the intricacies of the German description and the guile of the Teuton dyemaker. In some cases six months to a year elapsed before the dye could be marketed.

Experimental Difficulties

Even when the chemists have verified the formula and made up a small quantity of the dye in the laboratory their problem has only begun. The small quantity of dye which has been made may have in it some slight error which, when the real test of making it in large quantities comes, may be magnified a thousand-fold. Of course, all the difficulties of large-scale operations cannot be told in a patent paper. The manufacturing chemist is likely to find, for instance, that when he has produced several hundred barrels of material his machinery is not strong enough to stir the mixture. Then he has to discard the appliance and try some other way of incorporating the ingredients. He may find that under certain pressure a valve gives way and releases into an almost finished product a crude liquid which forthwith ruins the work of several weeks. He may find that the by-product on which he was counting to pay for a large part of the expense of manufacture, and which he was sure was there in his laboratory tests, has in some way entirely disappeared.

No dye can be put on the market until every detail of the large-scale operation is perfect. What the outcome of the first operation of this kind may be the most skillful chemist cannot foresee absolutely. The risk of using thousands of dollars worth of material must be taken. The first trial may show that the process is only turning out 30 or 40 percent of the product which it should. Where has the product gone? The chemist must go through every detail of the process anew looking for trouble and disposing of it. At this rate it is no difficult matter for a dye plant to spend $100,000 before it has at hand a true working formula for large-scale operations instead of the ingeniously intricate jargon of the German patent.

Many of the dyes which the Germans perfected, notably synthetic indigo, required years of experimentation before they could be made on a profitable commercial basis. The many millions of marks which a syndicate in Germany is said to have expended in backing the experiments of the inventor through ten years were soon recovered, however, when the work got under way and real indigo was almost driven from the markets of the world.

Distributing German Rights

The distribution of the German rights is now being worked out by the American manufacturers. They were acquired from the Custodian of Alien Property by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., which is capitalised at $500,000, most of the capital having already been paid in. Its preliminary organisation is being looked after by the American Dye Institute, which is composed of the American dye manufacturers. The foundation, which is in reality a holding company organised in the interests of the American dye industry, will issue non-exclusive licenses for the use of the German patents to firms or companies in which there is at least 75 percent of American capital. Its stock is being distributed as widely as possible among the color makers of the Untied States with the intent that no large interest or group of heavily financed concerns shall have monopoly or control. The intent is to give the small factory the same opportunity as the big plant. Dividends of the foundation are limited to 6 percent, and any surplus is to be applied to scientific research for the benefit of all concerned.

Congress, recognising the peculiar difficulties of the American dyemakers, has given to them a good fighting chance. For five years, at least, the duties on imported dyes are to be 5 cents a pound on finished products and 2½ cents on intermediates. Crudes are admitted free. An ad valorem duty of 30 percent has been placed on finished dyes and of 15 percent on intermediates, the crudes or raw materials being admitted without impost. At the end of five years the specific duties will be removed at the rate of 20 percent annually, thus disappearing at the end of ten years.

The progress which the American dye industry has made from small beginnings—before the European war even firms with impressive names were little more in this country than assembly plants for the German and Swiss intermediates—indicates that it will be able to defend itself against all comers. There is abundance of raw material in this country which can be obtained from gas plants, both large and small, and from by product ovens of the coke industry, by which great quantities of coal tar, once wantonly wasted, can now be conserved.

An abundant supply of dyestuffs is of great importance in the United States, especially to the textile plants. The putting of the American dyemaker on an assured footing means, however, far more than that, for, once the coal-tar products for dyes are obtainable in quantity and dyes can be made quickly and cheaply, the nation has also the facilities for making munitions and high explosives, for the manufacture of medicines, and also for furnishing materials to many crafts and arts, such as photography, which are dependent to a large extent upon the coal-tar derivative.

Thus German dye patents wher stripped of camouflage and adapted to American processes, will be of vast importance to American industry.

Boy Who Will Have $8,000,000 When Twenty-One

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

When six-year-old John Jacob Astor becomes twenty-one years old, the $3,000,000 trust fund left him by his father, John Jacob Astor, will have increased to almost three times the original amount. This was conveyed in the announcement made to the Surrogate's Court, in New York, by his mother, Mrs. Madeline T. Force Dick, who is herself independently wealthy, that she will not draw on the trust fund for his support, but will let it accumulate for the boy. John Jacob Astor is the posthumous child of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who died in the Titanic disaster in April, 1912.

Rugby Football Today

The following have been selected to represent Shanghai in the match against the United Services to be played this afternoon on the Race Course at 4 o'clock:

L. G. Westcott (back), N. P. Thomson, W. McCulloch, H. W. P. McMeekin, H. D. Rodger (three quarters), N. C. Wilson, W. Linton (half backs), A. F. Catlin, I. A. Donnelly, Captain R. D. Gillespie, W. G. Hollyer, W. Howells, B. Jewell, S. Law and J. W. Webber (Captain) (forwards). Referee: Mr. G. M. Billings.

Cross-Country Run

An intercollegiate cross-country run will be held at St. John's University Saturday afternoon. The participants are the students of St. John's University, Nanyang College, Shanghai Baptist College, Soochow University, Nanking University and Chekiang University, Hangchow.

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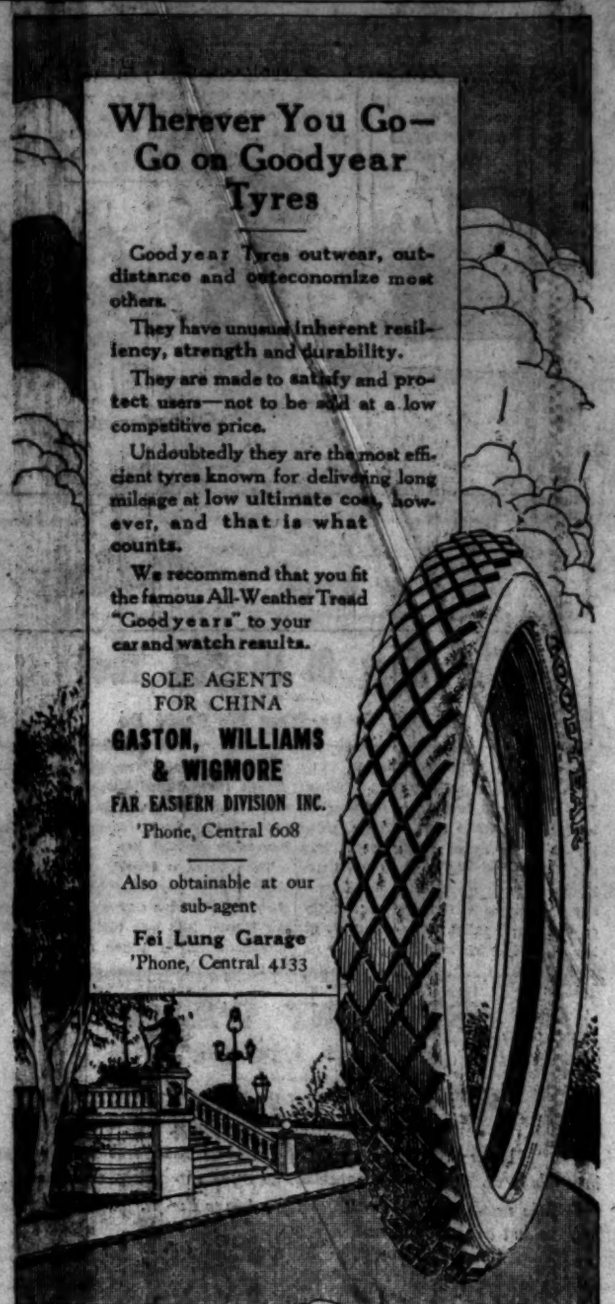

GOODYEAR

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 8 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Tsingtao	Choysang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 8 —	Tsingtao	Sanbashi Maru	Jap. S.T. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br. W. & Co.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8 —	San Francisco, ports	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Vancouver, ports	Key West	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Cardiganshire	Br. G. L. E. A.
Apr. 8 —	Amoy	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Tacoma, ports	Chicago Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 8 —	Swatow	Hwahkuei	Chi. B. & S.
Apr. 8 —	Tsintsin, ports	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 8 —	Japan	Yamamitsu Maru	Jap.
Apr. 8 —	Japan	Nagasa Maru	Jap. T. W. C.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Pakwoo	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8 —	River ports	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8 —	River ports	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 8 —	River ports	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8 —	River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr. 8 —	River ports	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 8 —	Weihaiwei, Tientsin	Singan	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 8 —	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8 —		Toba Maru	Jap.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 8 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8 —	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 8 —	Chinnanpo	Otaru Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr. 8 —	Swatow	Loksang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 8 —	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 8 —	Cruise	New Orleans	Am.
Apr. 8 —	Wuhu	Elvira Stolt	Br. C.I.&E.I. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Sylvan Arrow	Am. Socony.
Apr. 8 —	San Francisco, ports	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

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Call and see the very enticing shades and designs in

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. HIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
R. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.
H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

Municipal Notification

No. 2592.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on April 9, 1919, at 3 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1919, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 3,400,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised to approve and sanction any such extension or extensions of the railless tram system as it may from time to time consider desirable in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it may in its discretion think fit, provided that no right in regard to passenger or freight transport shall thereby be created in favour of any person, firm or company of such a character as will preclude this Community from availing itself of or from permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railless tram system.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX, are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 2, for due publication.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1919.

21828

Municipal Notification

No. 2593.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2592, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9:

Resolution X.—That the Shanghai Municipal Council be authorized to appoint a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, to investigate vice conditions in the International Settlement; and that such Committee be empowered to collect evidence from the Municipal Departments and other sources, and report and make recommendations thereon at the next Ratepayers' Meeting.

That the said Special Committee be composed of nine persons, three to be nominated by the Council, three by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, and three others by the six so nominated as aforesaid.

Proposer: A. J. WALKER.
Seconder: L. E. CANNING.

Resolution XI.—That a Commission be appointed to enquire into and report publicly upon the condition of "B" Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and into the Regulations governing the Shanghai Volunteer Corps generally.

Proposer: N. C. HOME.
Seconder: JOHN R. HYKES.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 3, 1919.

21914

Municipal Notification

No. 2596.

Notice is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council and Ratepayers, respectively, as published in Notification Nos. 2592 and 2593, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9:

Amendment to Resolution V.—That an appropriation be included in the Budget under the heading General Charges to provide for the issue of Pay to all Allied Municipal employees who have proceeded on War service, in respect of the whole period of their absence on such service until December 31, 1918, at the rate of 50 percent of the Pay at which they were in receipt on the date when they proceeded on War service and that the issue of such pay be left to a Committee selected by the Council to advise as to the respective proportions thereof to be paid in cash or placed to the Superannuation Fund account, or invested on behalf of such employees and to advise on the general conditions to be made applicable to the issue of such pay, provided that any payments already made by the Council to such employees in respect of their absence on War service or of their non-return to the Council's Service shall be taken into account as a set-off against any amounts for the payment and contribution of which provision is made hereunder and provided also that the total amount paid and contributed hereunder in respect of any one such employee shall not exceed the sum of Tls. 8,000. And that the Council be and it is hereby authorised for the purposes aforesaid to impose, collect and recover, in addition to the Land Tax and General Municipal Rate, for the levy of which provision is made in the Budget, Land Tax at the rate of one-twentieth of 1 per cent on the assessed value of all land within the limits of the Settlement, payable by the renters thereof and General Municipal Rate of 1 percent on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, payable by the occupants and of ½ per cent on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, upon which General Municipal Rate is payable under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., payable in each case on July 1, 1919.

Proposer: Percy Fowler,
Seconder: Evan Morgan,

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 4, 1919.

21925

Municipal Notification

No. 2597.

VOTING TICKETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that voting tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 5, 1919.

21943

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

THE "LONDON TIMES"

(Nov. 24th, 1917) says:

"There are no more healthful and innocuous beverages than the Still Red and White Wines of France. Their value has been proved afresh in this war, as the Army of France can testify."

"Red Ring"
Burgundies and Clarets
"Gold Ring"
White Wines
shipped by
Messrs. Cunliffe, Dobson & Co.
Bordeaux

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents.

Municipal Notification

No. 2590.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council and Ratepayers, respectively, as published in Notifications No. 2592, 2593 and 2596, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9:—

Amendment to Resolution V.—That the following words be added after the words "approved and adopted":—'Provided that the Grant-in-Aid of Tls. 2,000 to the Paulun Hospital be not paid without adequate guarantee, from the Chinese Committee in Charge, that no German shall be employed in the Hospital in any capacity'.

Proposer: H. C. PATRICK.
Seconder: H. FRESSON.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 7, 1919.

21975

Shanghai Tramways

(Foreign Settlement)

Advertising in Tramcars

The Company has decided to discontinue trade advertisements in its tramcars. After this date no contracts for advertising in the cars will be entered into; and existing contracts, on expiry, will not be renewed. The bill-boards at the ends of the cars will continue to be used for announcements relating to the Company's services; and applications may be made to the General Manager, as hitherto, for the free use of these boards for advertisements connected with charitable and kindred objects.

D. McCOLL,
General Manager.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.,
Traction House,
7, Soochow Road,
8th April, 1919.

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th to 22nd April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Shanghai, 9th April, 1919.

21988

M/S W. F. "BURROWS"

The M/S "W. F. Burrows" is now discharging her cargo at the Robert Dollar Company, Pai Lien Chien Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognized. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Saturday, April 12th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

21988

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

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BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

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"NATIONAL"

(MODEL No. 3)

is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction with rigid durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters, yet stands only 6¾ inches high and weighs a little over 9 lbs. complete. Two colour ribbon, backspacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. $75

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REQUIRE NEW CONNECTIONS.

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The World's Largest LONDON Distributing Centre.

All Kinds of Oils, Lard, Cassia, Manganese Ore, Antimony, etc.

SEND YOUR OFFERS TO US.
Liberal Advances if necessary.

LOST

Two Bank Orders, Nos. 3727 and 3728, for Taels 187.48.8 and 181.44 respectively, issued by the Yuen Sing Bank (元莊莊), due on 16th day of 3rd moon, (April 16, 1919) have been lost. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said Orders, as they have been declared null and void. Notices are also appearing in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

CHWANG QUEN KEE
莊坤記

Shanghai, April 9, 1919

21991

TO LET

With Immediate Occupation.

2 Hart Road	Tls.	115.00
8 „ „	„	65.00
207 Bubbling Well Road	„	80.00
208 „ „ „	„	80.00

THE WEST END ESTATES, LTD.
38 Kiangse Road

21990

PEITAIHO

WEST END

Several new five-roomed furnished villas with very large verandahs, 2 or 4 bathrooms, pantry, servants' quarters, garden, etc. Each villa situated on from 6 to 12 mows of land, all very close to the sea and with a new up-to-date road from the beach-station. The villas are suitable for 2 families.

Plans on view at the

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,

20, The Bund,
Entrance on Nanking Road.

21955

Shanghai Race Club

3rd Extra Race Meeting, 21st April, 1919

Members are notified that the Programme and Entry-form for the above Extra Race Meeting are now obtainable at the Grand Stand.

Entries for the 3rd Extra Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 6.00 p.m. on Saturday, 12th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

21979

NOTICE

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21734

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21984 A. 10

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21982 A. 15

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21977 A.9

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

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21985 A. 13

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21895 A.16.

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21960 A.9.

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OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st, divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21867

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21869

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a young energetic man of any nationality for a northern outport. Must know shorthand, typing, filing and general office work. Good prospect for advancement. Apply immediately, giving references, etc., to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

21974 A.9

COMPETENT stenographer wanted by an American firm. Give references and state salary. Apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

21987 A. 11

CHAUFFEUR: Can anyone recommend a careful honest man for driving a Ford Car Wages $25. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED, for a few weeks only, the services of a good typist. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

21965 A.9.

WANTED by banking house, experienced stenographer, young lady, American preferred, capable of taking dictation and transcribing without hesitation, also with knowledge of office routine. Reply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS, stating experience and salary desired.

21933 A.11

WANTED, a Chinese scholar with good penmanship, able to translate English into Chinese and vice versa. Apply in Chinese and in English to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

21922

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, small four-roomed house, near French Park, suitable for bachelors or small family. Rent very moderate. Furniture and fixture to be taken over. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

21989 A. 11

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

21872

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

21873

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

21874

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, victoria, with foreign horse, both in excellent condition. Complete, harness, mafoo outfit, etc. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

21981 A.15

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in [illegible] town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000; less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21891

FOR SALE, Cleveland motorcycle, complete with electric light, Klaxen and tools, guaranteed in perfect running order, cheap. Apply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

21970 A.10

FOR SALE, one second-hand Ford, complete, in first-class running order. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

21971 A.10

FOR SALE, one bond in International Savings Society, paid in since January 1st, 1917. Best offer accepted. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

21947 A.9.

WANTED, a Mauser pistol and ammunition. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

21963 A.9.

WANTED to sell, first-class boarding house, 10 rooms, garden, garage. Good business concern. Owner selling through ill health. Reasonable price, all inclusive. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

21964 A.9.

FOR SALE: Owner returning home has for disposal on May 1st complete household furnishings, consisting of bed-room, boudoir, sitting room, dining room, kitchen. All in excellent condition. Reasonable prices asked. Inspection invited. Reply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

21923 A. 9

FOR SALE: Five-seater Light Grant six-cylinder Touring Car, in excellent condition. Just overhauled. Owner returning home, will sell at a bargain. Inspection invited. Reply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

21923 A. 9

AMERICAN SOLD THE SHAH OF PERSIA LIBERTY BONDS

Persia Is Receptive To American Ideas, Says Member Of Relief Commission

COUNTRY HAS MUCH OIL

Needs Railroads And Other Economic Improvements, Wertheim Says

New York, February 21.—After several months of close study of political and economic conditions in Persia and adjoining portions of the Near East, Maurice Wertheim, the finance member of the American Persian Relief Commission, has returned to this city with a message for the American people, warning them against their ingrained policy of political isolation, and urging them to assume their share of responsibility in world affairs that justice may be enforced and future war prevented.

"Wars will recur unless political conditions are settled and settled justly," Mr. Wertheim said today at his home, 15 West Sixty-seventh Street, "and I believe that the main lesson which the United States must learn from the great war is that the country cannot return to its former isolation; that it must realise that it is a part of the big world—not so big, either—and that any disturbance in any part of the world means disturbance in the United States, and that consequently we have got to help settle the unstable affairs of the world.

"It is ridiculous on the part of our Senators to come out and ask what we, as a nation, have to do with affairs in distant parts of the world like Persia, for instance. Unless we do help in effecting satisfactory adjustments we will be drawn into future wars."

Mr. Wertheim was asked if he thought the United States should assume mandatories under the League of Nations plan.

Should Take Responsibility

"What shall we do?" he said. "Are we to allow injustice to be done to smaller nations and the seeds of war sown; then come forward after wars have begun and sacrifice our men to set things right again? Would it not be the part of wisdom for us to assert ourselves at first, take part in the management of world affairs, according to our own ideals of right and justice, and thereby do something to prevent future wars? I think it is splendid that President Wilson has gone over to the other side to study conditions there and to assert American ideals of justice at the peace table. He is working for future generations.

"We would not be taking over any country or territory in any sense of the word if we assumed guardianship over a nation freed from oppression by this war for liberty. The idea of taking over a country is worn out. The opponents of the idea that we should not become trustees under the league of nations of any country cannot raise the cry of imperialism on our part. We would not be annexing any territory, merely helping, counselling, aiding formerly oppressed peoples on the road to self-government and proper development of their own resources, material and spiritual.

"Persia, a country three times the size of France, having 600,000 square miles of territory and a population of only 9,000,000, hopelessly crippled during the past hundred years by Russian imperialistic devilry, like all other Eastern peoples is yearning for aid and counsel from the United States. I was astonished during my stay in Teheran last November to find that Persian statesmen were reading and studying President Wilson's speeches. They knew every word of them and were constantly quoting them."

Persians Quote Wilson

Mr. Wertheim said he and the other members of the commission had found the Persians, who were known as the Frenchmen of the East, charming, able, and intelligent. He said the leaders of the nation realised the shortcomings of the people and their needs. The country has large natural resources, but responsible Persians informed Mr. Wertheim and his colleagues that they realised well that before foreign capital could be attracted to develop their resources order would have to be restored throughout the country, and a stable financial organisation would have to be established.

"If a league of nations will help secure these two things for Persia," Mr. Wertheim added, "it will not be a case of attracting capital to Persia. It will be a case of capital competing for opportunities there. What the Persians want first of all is honest assistance to help them bridge the chasm between oppression and liberty.

"There is a new era dawning for Persia after one hundred years of oppression by Russia, which was struggling to get to the Persian Gulf and dominate Asia. Russia had already won Turkestan and the Caucasus, and Persia lay in her path. Russia blocked all progress, reserving the development of the country for herself, when, through rearrangement of diplomatic conditions, she might win complete domination. Russia encroached on Persia's territory and sovereignty, decreed customs rates, giving herself preferential rates for her exports and imports, thus effectively crippling the revenues of the country and flatly refused the Persian Government permission to have any railroads built.

"The arrangement of 1907 between Russia and Great Britain whereby the country was divided into spheres of influence virtually destroying Persian sovereignty, was entered into by Great Britain, Mr. Wertheim felt, largely to safeguard India and the Persian Gulf. He declared that some things for which Great Britain was severely criticised were done or condoned by that Power simply to preserve the international alignment under the constant threat of war.

Leaders Hopeful

"But Russia being removed, normal conditions prevail," he continued. "The Allies are interested to see Persia develop into a strong nation. Great Britain has no designs on the country, so Persia has a golden opportunity to blossom out with a little help. The leaders of Persia are animated with a new spirit of hopefulness because they see prospects of justice toward small nations in the utterances of President Wilson and in his basic principles laid down for the league of nations. I believe Persia offers one of the best examples in the world of how the mandatory plan of the League of Nations can help a country to build up and reassert itself.

"I have heard responsible men say that Persia might some day become as great an oil producer as the United States, but before her resources can be developed the Government has to be stablised and placed on a sound financial basis, and railroads must be built. The country has only two little pieces of railroad, one from Julfaat, on the Caucasian border, to Tabriz, about fifty miles in length, and another from Teheran, the capital, to a mosque six miles away. Now the British have nearly completed a military road from Busra, on the Persian Gulf, to Bagdad, known as the Euphrates line. It will be opened early this year. The British have also constructed a narrow gauge military road from Bagdad to Khanikin, on the Persian border. Thus a railroad connecting this latter point with Resht on the Caspian Sea is one of the most important pieces of railroad work now before the world. It would be about 500 miles in length, and would not only open Persia to the outside world, but would open Turkertan and all territories bordering on the Caspian to world commerce, connecting them with the southern seas.

The country is almost without any transportation whatever, Mr. Wertheim says. The famine of 1917, which it is estimated caused the death of 1,000,000 people, also eliminated 80 percent of the beasts of burden, such as camels and mules. He believes the transportation problem could be solved temporarily by American automobile and truck manufacturers, for if there is one thing that can be had in Persia it is oil.

Shah Is Progressive

The American commissioners had conferences with the Shah, who appeared to be a progressive able young man. When he was told that Mr. Wertheim has served on the Liberty Loan Committee he subscribed for $150,000 worth of the fourth Liberty bond issue.

"The Shah called his chamberlain into the room where we were discussing his subscriptions," said Mr. Wertheim. "The chamberlain came in carrying a big handkerchief in his hand. I was wondering what was in it, until he laid it on the table and opened it, and I found it was full of Persian banknotes. The Shah asked me to count the money to see if it was right. John L. Caldwell, the United States Minister to Persia, gave the Shah a receipt for the money till the bonds could be delivered to him."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

OH— THRILLING
SO THE THOID DAY IN THE FOREST I SAYS TO THE GENERAL "SAY GEN I'LL MAKE UP AS A WILD SWEET POTATO AN' GET THROUGH— SO - -
OH DI MI WASNT THAT.. WON-DERFUL
AND THEN WHAT HAPPENED
LISTEN TO "SILENT" GO— HE PROMISED COMIN' OVER ON THE BOAT THAT HE WOULDNT SAY A WORD ABOUT THE WAR
HES ONLY BEEN TALKING TWO HOURS
THERE'LL BE NO NEED OF A HISTORY IF THEY LET HIM KEEP ON
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A DOUGHBOY IN A HOSPITAL THREE HOURS AFTER GETTING OFF THE BOAT ON WHICH HE PROMISED NOT TO CRACK ONCE ABOUT THE WAR.
TAD '19

SPRING TIME

IS

LUX TIME

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

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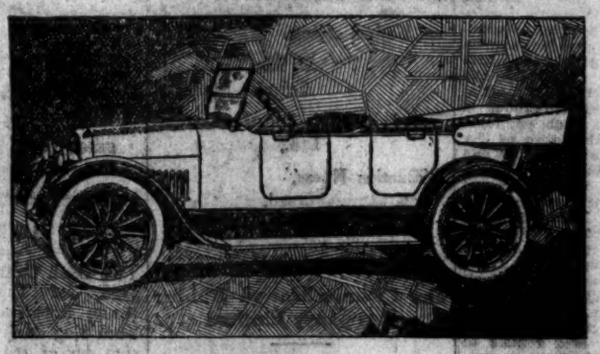

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Shanghai Horse Bazaar Pays 10 Percent

The sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the head offices, 36 Bubbling Well Road. Mr. F. Ayscough occupied the chair and there were also present Dr. N. Macleod and Mr. J. Ambrose, directors; Mr. S. W. Pratt, secretary and general manager, and shareholders representing 546 shares. After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report the chairman said:

"Gentlemen: the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, so I will as customary take them as read. Your directors are pleased to present to you accounts showing that the company has had a successful year.

"We have a net profit of Tls. 54,917.10 which added to Tls. 7,970.92 carried forward from 1917 gives a total of Tls. 62,888.02 to be disposed of.

"Motor garage. In bye gone days the chief source of income to this company was of course ponies and all that appertained to them. Times have changed and so has the business of the company. Motor cars have come to stay and the furtherance of our trade in them is all important. The subject is having your directors best attention. Our garage, repair shops, etc., are, we think, well arranged and as commodious as possible on the ground on which they stand, but if our business continues to increase, as we have good reason to hope it will, our accommodation will soon be inadequate. We are again utilising part of our premises on the north of the Burkill Road for our motor body building works, store rooms, etc., and your directors think that before long we shall have to make further additions to our buildings. Cars take up much space specially when they are in our hospital or are being handled in the body building and upholstering rooms Such provision we believe you will consider as justifying us in proposing to set aside Tls. 10,000.00 as a new building reserve. The working of our garage has we consider, speaking generally, been satisfactory and I would here say that your directors fully appreciate our garage manager and his assistants' constant work and endeavor. As in 1917 we have in 1918 been often hampered by the lack of shipping facilities from the United States. Your directors gave adequate orders for our car supply, but they were often not shipped as we desired, and furthermore the manufacturers output for our trade was, owing to the war, to some extent restricted by the United States Government. We hope that these causes of difficulty will soon be at an end. Looking forward to the time when car manufacturers in England will again be able to ship their products to the East, we some time ago entered into negotiations with several good motor car firms as regards agencies and hope that 1919 will see us with at any rate small stocks of good types of British made cars for sale. We also hope that our friends in France, the Berliet Company, may before very long be able once more to undertake orders for Shanghai.

"Cars for hire. We have, late in the year under review, opened a department for cars on hire to the public. We trust they will approve the service we give them.

"Spares and accessories for the motor car business have, in order to meet our requirements, been increased considerably. War costs are generally speaking still maintained. Competition in the motor business is very keen, and on the increase; however, we seem to be holding our own and shall do our utmost to do so. I shall later on ask you to authorise your directors to write off Tls. 2,592.07, i.e., the value of the entire stock of tools in use in our garage at the close of the year. The garage will then commence the new year with a clean slate as far as these rather quickly perishable tools are concerned. Your directors propose in future to debit the cost of all tools used in the garage to working account.

"Fodder. The average cost of this has been slightly below what it was in 1917; we have been feeding on an average 224 ponies and mules per diem.

"Rickshas. This business will, I am glad to say, be finally closed at the end of 1919.

"Turning to the accounts specifically:

"Fire insurance. The premium on our policies of insurance is Tls. 1,278.77 more than in 1917. Our new garage buildings and increased stocks of motor cars and accessories account for this.

"Rolling stock (other than motor cars). In 1917 we closed our daily and hourly hire department and sold the bulk of our carriages and harness at a considerable loss; we have no cause to regret our action. We have in 1918 lost Tls. 4,952.57 owing to the sale of carriages at prices below their book value and by the expense incurred in keeping our rolling stock in good repair. We now own 32 vehicles necessary for our business their book value is Tls. 6,790.00.

"Repairs and maintenance have cost us a trifle more than last year. Our principal expenses have been a new roof on the Municipal cart shed on the Gordon Road property, costing Tls. 1,015.00, and repairs to the old carriage factory roof, Tls. 1,648.00.

"European and Chinese salaries show an increase of Tls. 2,114.76; an increasing business of course means increasing expenses of this sort.

"Depreciations. The usual depreciation of 10 percent on furniture and fittings, general machinery and plant, motor garage and electrical fittings has been provided for. With regard to the buildings 1½ percent has as last year been written off.

"Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Our overdraft at the close of 1918 was, as you will see, Tls. 49,501.76, i.e., Tls. 24,543.43 less than in the previous year. A proposed 10 percent dividend and an overdraft with our bankers seems to need some explanation, so I will give you three of our main assets. They are as follows:

	Tls.
Land, book value	118,141.17
Buildings, book value .	138,579.04
Stocks, including cars, net cost value	164,380.18
Total	421,100.39

"Sundry creditors, as shown in the balance sheet, amount to Tls. 68,151.49 and include all bill debts outstanding at the close of the year; the total amount was paid early in February. The corresponding figures for sundry creditors for 1917 was Tls. 17,290.80 as against this year's total, or an increase in 1918 of Tls. 50,860.69.

"General reserve at January 1, 1917, was Tls. 37,068.76. At the general annual meeting 1917-1918 we added Tls. 22,931.24, making a total of Tls. 60,000.00 i.e., almost 22½ percent of the issued and paid up capital. We propose to leave this reserve fund as it is for the present.

"Bad debts reserve now stands at Tls. 3,372.65.

	Tls.
"Bad debts written off at the end of this year amount to only	177.27
"Bad debts recovered total ..	50.06
Or a net loss of	127.21

"Your directors wish to bring the total of the bad debts reserve fund up to Tls. 5,000.00. I shall today ask you to sanction the appropriation of Tls 1,627.35 for this purpose. More than half the bad debts written off consist of a German's debt to us—he promised to pay "after the war" but has since been repatriated, so we consider his debt a bad one. I am sure that you will agree with your directors that our manager and his secretarial staff have paid excellent attention to our accounts and bill collecting. The monthly accounts are very much larger and more full of detail than they were; all round your directors feel our staff has done well in collecting them with such a small percentage of loss.

"Unclaimed dividends. Tls. 56.00 have been outstanding since 1913. We shall probably write off the amount to profit and loss account in the coming year. Expense account include a number of small uninteresting accounts which I need not trouble you with.

"Sundry debtors amount to a total of Tls. 53,068.990 in which are in-December accounts of Tls. 35,326.24 which were not due until January, 1919. Out of the total of Tls. 53,068.90 a sum of Tls. 42,595.40 had been collected up to March 24, 1919, so that on this date we only had on our books debts amounting to a total of Tls. 10,473.50 which had been incurred prior to January 1, 1919.

"Furniture and fittings. There have been only a few necessary additions the total cost of which amount to Tls. 207.57 and I shall today ask you to sanction our writing off Tls. 4,273.77 against this account, which will reduce furniture and fittings to the nominal book value of Tls. 518.57.

"General machinery and plant. We had formerly two separate accounts which at December 31, 1917, were termed in our books.

	Tls.
General machinery and plant	2,723.23
Motor garage machinery....	3,345.44
	Tls. 6,068.67

"They are now combined under one heading, viz., machinery and plant, as the garage and carriage factory are being worked as one department. The additions during the year amount to Tls. 959.24 as per balance sheet. Our principal expenditure has been Tls. 525.71, cost of a 550-gallon petrol storage tank, with electric lamp attachment, etc., which our constituents appear to find a great convenience as a time saver, and use it much. When proposing the disposal of the amount at credit of profit and loss account, I shall ask you to sanction an allocation to general machinery and plant of Tls. 5,736.23 which amount will reduce this account to the nominal figure of Tls. 694.81. Your directors think it desirable to write this asset down. The machinery is up to date, but we nevertheless considered it advisable to write down, as much as possible, an item the intrinsic value of which changes so much.

"Buildings. As will be seen in the balance sheet, the additions and alterations to these amounted during the year to Tls. 5,141.18, the principal item was a new concrete built tile roofed pony shed on our Gordon Road property, which cost us Tls. 3,476.19. It was built to replace a building which was falling down through old age. The total value of our buildings is now Tls. 138,579.04. The buildings were in 1917 valued by an independant expert for insurance purposes at over Tls. 82,000.00 in excess of their present book value.

"Land remains the same as last year. The book value is Tls. 118,-141.17 against the assessed value in 1916 of Tls. 211,788.50 a difference of Tls. 93,647.33.

"General stocks. The purchase value of our stocks at December 31, 1918, was Tls. 164,380.18 against Tls. 138,862.39. This increase has been necessitated by increased business. The value of the stocks have been calculated at net cost with the exception of that of the ricksha's; the last named have been well written down.

"Telephone shares. We hold sixteen of these; their value is at Sh. Tls. 77.00, Tls. 1,232.00, against the cost price of Tls. 1,190.00.

"Cash in compradore's hands, Tls. 27,551.36, was banked the second week in January. The compradore is fully guaranteed."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Dr. Macleod.

That the balance at credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:

	Tls.
A dividend of 10 percent ...	27,000.00
Place to the credit of—	
New building reserve ...	10,000.00
Bad debts reserve	1,627.35
Write off—	
Garage tools ....Tls.	2,592.07
Furniture and fittings	4,273.77
Machinery and plant.	5,726.23
	12,592.07
Carry forward to a new profit and loss account...	11,668.60
	Tls. 62,888.02

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Ambrose.

That Mr. F. Ayscough be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. A. K. Craddock, seconded by Mr. G. H. Purcell.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. G. H. Purcell, seconded by Mr. P. W. O. Liddell.

That the staff, at the discretion of the directors, be awarded a bonus of 10 percent of their salaries.—Proposed by Mr. P. W. O. Liddell, seconded by Mr. W. H. Beatty.

Hangchow News Notes

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, April 5.--The first intercollegiate debate ever held in Hangchow has just taken place between Hangchow Christian College and Nanking University. The Nanking team defended the affirmative and the Hangchow team the negative side of the proposition, Resolved that China should adopt Universal Manhood Suffrage. The speeches were all delivered in English.

The arguments presented by both sides were of a high order and showed excellent training. The Nanking speakers were particularly strong in rebuttal. The decision was awarded to Nanking University by the committee of judges, consisting of the Rev. Herbert Clements of Shaoshingfu. Mr. E. E. Bawett of the Hangchow Y.M.C.A. and Mr. Hu Hsin-fu of the Chekiang Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

On the same night of the Hangchow debate the same subject was being debated in Shanghai by St. John's University and the Shanghai Baptist College. The two winning teams will meet in Shanghai for a final test of strength some time in May.

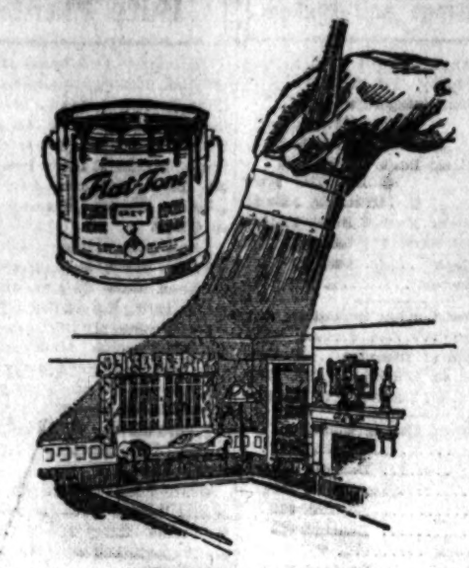
The monthly meeting of the Missionary Association was held on Tuesday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Creighton. Prof. W. R. Wheeler spoke on "The Poetry of the War." Prof. Wheeler published an authology of war verse two years ago which was brought out by the Yale Press. The preparation of this volume not only familiarised him with the vast volume of poetry provoked by the war but also brought him into interesting touch with many of the poets whose poems he included in his authology. Prof. Wheeler presented his subject in a most fascinating manner. Assisted by Mr. Scott he read a number of well chosen poems representing a variety of authors and themes. The whole program was greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association a Sociology Study Club has just been organised with a membership of sixty men. The Chairman of the Club is principal Wasn Peh-yuan of Anding Academy. The lecturer is Prof. F. D. Scott of Hangchow Christian College. Among those who have joined the club are teachers, lawyers, members of the Provincial Assembly, manufacturers, etc. Intense interest was shown in the first lecture given the night before last, which was followed by a lively discussion. "Before we set out to reform Society we must first get acquainted with Society," was one of the keynotes of the first lecture. An eight weeks' course is contemplated. Captain Walter Hiltner addressed the foreign community yesterday afternoon on his recent experiences with the American Red Cross Society in Siberia. He spoke again last night at a dinner given by the Good Fellowship Club in the banquet hall of the Provincial Educational Society.

The Good Fellowship Club dinner was held in honor of the Rev. R. F. Fitch, one of its members, who is about to leave for America on furlough. Speaker Chow Pin-wei of the Provincial Assembly presided. Mr. Chow spoke feelingly of the friendly sentiments uniting China and America and on behalf of the Club wished Mr. Fitch a pleasant and successful visit to America. After a suitable response Mr. Fitch gave his lecture on Szechuen, showing seventy or eighty colored slides of pictures taken by him and two friends two summers ago in Szechuen.

The Young Men's Association, a movement launched at the last meeting of the National Educational Association Convention, met Sunday, for its formal organisation. About two hundred were present. Sixteen directors were elected and a constitution was adopted. Many activities are contemplated in the constitution. The movement is ethical, patriotic, and educational in its purposes. A similar movement has existed for some years in Japan.

The pilgrim season is on and is bringing together an unusually large number of pilgrims. This week-end has brought also a large access of Tsin Min (Spring Festival) holiday visitors to Hangchow. The hotels are crowded.



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Flat-Tone is a long oil paint especially prepared where a high-grade wall finish of beauty and great durability is desired.

Flat-Toned walls are sanitary. The pigment is so finely ground that the wall finish is smooth and easily washed. The first lustre and beauty are not destroyed by frequent washings.

Flat-Tone is manufactured in 16 colors and shades, offering the widest selection of color schemes and decorations. We have a complete line awaiting your inspection. Suggestions for decsrating your home cheerfully given.

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Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
DISTRIBUTORS
SHANGHAI

Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Hongkong, Kalgan, Urga, Hankow, Changsha, Canton, Vladivostok, Yunnanfu, Harbin.

(6)

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.

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America's Leading Manufacturers of

ANILINE DYES

"National" colours are American made from crude to finished product.

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DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS

"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"

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The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

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TRADE MARK REG.

We have stocks of

Model 90 and Country Club —

It is possible that we may not get any more for some time to come. Therefore, as they are selling very fast, you will be well advised to make your purchase NOW.

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Ask for a demonstration

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

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-:- -:- Financial And Commercial News -:- -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 8, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/9 = Tls. 4.21
@ exch. 72.7 = Tls. $5.79
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 111 = Tls. 90.09
@ 72.7 = Mex. $123.92
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.4625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 270
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1866
Native Interest ..... Tls. .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.65
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.66

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/9
London ..... Demand 4/9⅛
India ..... T.T. 315½
Paris ..... T.T. 656
Paris ..... Demand 659
New York ..... T.T. 110½
New York ..... Demand 110⅝
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68⅝
Japan ..... T.T. 46½
Batavia ..... T.T. 273
Singapore ..... T.T. 49½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 4/10
London ... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/11
London ... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11⅛
London ... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/11⅛
London ... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/11⅜
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 689
New York ... o/d. Docy. 112½
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 116½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 2,000 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $6.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls.	3.76	@ 4/9⅛		£1
,,	1	@ 645	Francs	7.19
,,	0.82	@ 109½	Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 46	Yen	2.42
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees	3.99
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 8, 1919.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Official

Japan Government Bond:
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.65 cash
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.85 April
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.24 June

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 8, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $690.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 88.00
Langkats Tls. 21.50 June C. N. I.
Culty's Dairy Tls. 12.00
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 170.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 27.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 28.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 29.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 11.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 11.10 June

Unofficial

Hongkong Fire (4 Shares) HK $325.00 April 5.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 27.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 133.00 July
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 11.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 10.60 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE
Carry a Gold
Dollar Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 8 Kiukiang Road

Bute Plantations (1913) Limited

The sixth annual general meeting of the Bute Plantations (1913) Limited, was held at the office of the general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. T. Byrne presided and Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, director, was present. Shares represented totalled 47,150.

The report of the directors show that the year's working resulted in a loss of Taels 2,148.98, due to low prices ruling for rubber. The estimated output for the current year is 220,000 pounds. One ton monthly has been sold for delivery January to June at 83 cents per pound ex Singapore warehouse.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. E. T. Byrne said:

Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read.

The directors regret that the result of the year's working is so poor but the low price of rubber is nearly entirely responsible for this. The output was again largely below the estimate, the late manager had over-estimated the production and when Mr. Forrest took over the management he revised the estimate to 195,000 lbs. The shortage on this latter figure is due to the epidemic of influenza from which the estate has suffered in common with most others in the country. The f.o.b. cost of production is still high compared with many estates, but the district is an expensive one as regards labor and a large proportion of the tapping area is still comparatively young, the yield per acre per annum being only 279 lbs. The scrap grades were not collected to the utmost as the low prices for the lowest qualities did not cover the cost of collection and treatment. This and an abnormal wintering further tended to reduce the output.

Apart from the influenza epidemic, the health of the Tamil labor force has been exceedingly good. The wet weather referred to in my last speech necessitated very heavy weeding and lallang digging and the Tamil force was insufficient to cope with all estate works, making the employment of expensive Chinese and Malay labor necessary, but the lallang, which was the chief difficulty, will very shortly be entirely eradicated and the expensive outside labor can be dispensed with.

In other respects the estate has made good progress and is favorably reported on, tapping work showing a marked improvement.

Beyond a normal amount of trouble from formes and brown bast, the estate can be said to be fairly free of disease. Considerable damage has been done by elephants and deer and the prevention of this is difficult as the estate is surrounded by very heavy jungle. I regret to say that the tiger scare has been recurrent owing to the appearance at intervals of these animals, and since the end of the year we have been advised of the killing of one coolie on Bute and two others on adjoining estates.

From April 1, 1918, Mr. W. W. Forrest was manager, with two assistants, Messrs. Mackie and Buckenham, the former leaving in October. The directors take this opportunity of expressing their thanks for the work of the foreign staff.

I do not think the accounts call for much comment. Every possible economy in the working of the estate has been exercised, but the necessary expenditure on capital account has required the borrowing of some money which has been advanced by the general managers. Present prices for rubber, I am glad to say, show a fair margin of profit and if they are maintained no further advances should be necessary. Except for the upkeep of the immature areas, the only capital expenditure estimated for the current year is the erection of one set of coolie lines.

If any shareholders have any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them.

The resolution asking the adoption of the report and accounts was seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie and was passed unanimously.

Mr. E. S. Kadoorie was re-elected a director of the company following the passing of a resolution proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne and seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-him.

Mr. R. C. B. Fennell was elected auditor following the passing of a resolution proposed by Mr. H. C. Davies and seconded by Mr. Owen.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business,

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

CONGOLEUM RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Electric Cooking

Why it is preferable to any other kind **Because**

IT IS EASY
IT IS ECONOMICAL
IT IS CLEAN
IT IS HYGIENIC
IT IS SAFE
IT IS UP-TO-DATE

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Hankow Market

Hankow, April 2, 1919.

Finance and Money Market

Bills were offering fairly freely during the week and there was also some inter bank business. The supply of paper fell off to a great extent about the 1st and 2nd April and the market closed with no bills offering, and very little business passing. T.T. Taels on Shanghai remained steady at 96.9 Chinese market, closing at 96.925. The dollar rate rose to 70.25 buyers and 70.45 sellers Chinese' market, owing to Government requirements for the payment of troops, and closed firm.

Interest: 12 percent. Changsha exchange: 26.

Imports

Piece Goods.—The market is quiet, prices weaker, and very little business passing. Dealers are still inquiring for forward goods but so far little has been done with Manchester.

Prices for whites and blacks are easier.

Yarn.—No change to report, clearances are good, but there is no new business.

Exports

The market continues to rule quiet, and little or no business has been reported.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 8, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Shanghai Mercury Tls. 10.00 cash

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ending April 6, was 276 tons.

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

at lowest current rates

Yangtsze . . . . . Fire
Equitable . . . . . Fire
South British . . . . . Marine
Railway Passengers . . . Motor Car

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
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KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

THE
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —
begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:
Four Dollars per Hour
MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents
No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.
For hire of cars please
Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

The Ault & Wiborg Co.

Manufacturers of

TYPEWRITER CARBON PAPER
PENCIL CARBON PAPER
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

Samples and prices on application

37 Canton Road Shanghai

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.35	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.06
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.29	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.06	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.39
7.	‡		220		‡				4.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.23
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchwang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.39
9.	‡		420		‡				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	16.39
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.37
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.49

	N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.	
	23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50	
	7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00	

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line					
13.10	4.18	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.0(
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.5(

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.09*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kaoki	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehsah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....
Changpu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changpu	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yehsah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kaoki	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	*8.15*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-Holders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking.	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

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Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver: 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq. Chairman,
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
D. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,398,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,398,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Taingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
2 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 銀 孚 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tainkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2613 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
Y. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, Shanghai Office

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

LIMITED.
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $5,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 25,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Pekin, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital— Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund— Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—Fine and remarkably hot weather in China. Cyclonic circulation on the Pechihli Bay. Lower barometeric readings are also reported from Kiangsi and Chekiang.

8.—Fresh N.E. squalls during the whole night. The depression of Kiangsi puts to sea. Barometer rising again in our regions. The sky very clear at 4 a.m. becomes Overcast at and after 5 p.m.

Tuesday, April 8, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	29.95	30.00
Variation for 24 hrs. .	†0.03	†0.07
Variation for 12 hrs. .	†0.10	†0.06
Wind—Direction	NE	ENE
Wind—Miles per hour	18.6	14.9
Temperature (Fahr.) .	56°3	64°0
Humility	71	35
Nebulosity (0-10)	0	6
Rainfall, inches	—	—

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 8, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	14-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	15-20
Pomfret	„	20-30
Salmon	„	15-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	9-10
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	„	50-55
Wild Duck	„	40-45
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-25
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Pesboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	15-20
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	12-15
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-14
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.8/
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$2.30
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Philippine National Bank

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo,** Captain Johannessen, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, April 9,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru,** Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, April 9,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho,** tons 2,868, Capt. Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, April 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talce Maru,** Captain S. Hosokawa, will be desaptched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, April 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** tons 2,671, Captain Smith will leave on **Friday, April 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru,** Capt. S. Kusakari will be despatched from the China Merchant Central Wharf on **Friday, April 11,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, April 12,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, April 16,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, April 9,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Kukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, April 9,** at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang,** Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Thursday, April 10,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer **Hsinchi,** Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah,** Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru,** Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched from the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Lower Wharf on **Thursday, April 10,** at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning,** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, April 10,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse,** Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Sunday, April 13,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Capt. E. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, April 15,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, April 17,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, April 13,** at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahkuei,** Captain Hiraoka, will leave on **Friday, April 11,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave on **Saturday, April 12,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Shengking, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 12,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, April 17,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 15,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Monday, April 14.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices m st accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ———— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, April 17.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at ———— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ———— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

LONDON & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Vancouver Maru,** Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on **Tuesday, April 22.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Stanley Dollar ..... Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru ..... Mar. 8
Venezuela ..... Apr. 3
Nanking ..... Apr. 8
For Tacoma
Africa Maru ..... Mar. 6
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Mar. 31
For Vancouver
Empress of Russia ..... Mar. 15
Empress of Japan ..... Mar. 22
Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 31
For New York Via Panama
Bloemfontein ..... Mar. 9
Bolton Castle ..... Mar. 21
For Falmouth
Kina ..... Apr. 6
For London, etc.
Celebes Maru ..... Mar. 8
Hyson ..... Mar. 7
Glenlffer ..... Mar. 8
Hector ..... Mar. 13
Novara ..... Mar. 13
Atreus ..... Mar. 13
Nore ..... Mar. 13
Bendoran ..... Mar. 16
Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 17
Pyrrhus ..... Mar. 19
Alps Maru ..... Mar. 28
Kamo Maru ..... Mar. 31
Elpenor ..... Apr. 3
For Liverpool
Hector ..... Mar. 12
Orestes ..... Mar. 28
Antilochus ..... Apr. 3
Agapenor ..... Apr. 6
For Antwerp
Tsurugn Maru ..... Mar. 22
For Marseilles
Andre Lebon ..... Apr. 6
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... Mar. 11

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at noon.

Friday, April 11, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Saturday, Aprpil 12, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, conveying silk, mail and general cargo for Europe, is expected to leave Shanghai for Bombay tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hankong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore is due to leave Yokohama for Kobe, Moji and Shanghai today and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 15. The Nellore sails for London and ports on April 17.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Singapore for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave for Takao (Formosa) via Foochow and Keelung at one p.m. today. The passengers tender will leave the Canton Road Jetty at noon.

The O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru arrived from Tacoma and ports yesterday and will leave for Hongkong tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. freighter Key West from Vancouver, arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave for Hongkong tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. China, with mails and passengers from the States, arrived at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday morning and will leave for Hongkong direct this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking conveying mails and passengers left for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu last evening.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about eight o'clock this morning

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai last Monday and is due at N. Y. K. Wharf about six o'clock this afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of February 25, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai tonight and may be expected to arrive on Sunday, April 13.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. **Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except **Chungking** which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Siagan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service, every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Colombia	May 3
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	April 28	S.S. Colusa	April 28

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

	arr.	leave
VANCOUVER MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saitao,	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
ALTAI MARU ....(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Fuchigami,		June

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada,	Apr. 13	Apr. 14
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Apr. 16	Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane, Apr. 8 Apr. 10

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU ..(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki, Apr. 11 Apr. 13

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KEELUNG MARU. (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukimi, Apr. 6 Apr. 9

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

NOTICE

Owing to Government requisition we regret to inform passengers booked per the

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 17th May
"MONTEAGLE" 14th June

that no accommodation will be available on these steamers.

On the

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 3rd May

about one-half of first class accommodation has been requisitioned, and that which is available will be allotted in order of priority of deposit or passage money paid *Without Exception.*

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 31st May

All original bookings stand.

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to
F. E. WEISS
Acting General Agent
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds.
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181.

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR HONGKONG
TENYO MARU ..... April 19, 1919

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU ..... May 8, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... May 24, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N.ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.
Telephone, No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "NANKING" ..... APRIL 8th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 25th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN,
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW.**

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

[SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	April 14
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Inatsu,	April 28

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	April 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 18
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 25

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	April 12
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	April 16
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 19
WAKANOURA MARU	5,500	Capt. D. Aoshima,	April 23

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m.** on Friday

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 12	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 14	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 15	—	New York via Panama	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 17	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 3	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 8	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 17	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 9	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 10	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Apr. 11	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 12	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 13	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 16	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 10	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	London	Bassano	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 14	—	London	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 16	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 17	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Telamon	Br.	Glen Line.
Apr. 24	—	Antwerp	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Vancouver Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Carmarthenshire	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
May 1	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 9	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 9	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 9	1.00	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 10	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 12	—	Hongkong	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 13	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanse	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 15	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 17	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 19	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 9	—	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	H. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	Dalny	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Apr. 10	D.L.	T'tao, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 11	D.L.	Newchwang	Hwankuei	Chi.	B. & S.
Apr. 11	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 12	9.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 12	8.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 12	D.L.	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 12	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 12	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 15	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 17	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Pengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Wuhu/Canton	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Choysang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Dunera	..	c16.00	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dunera	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila	China	..	..	9.00	..	..	..
Hongkong	China	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Woosung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	t.	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Pking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	Monteagle	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, April 11.							
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Saturday, April 12.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	Kwangse	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Parcels 3:30 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	———		Nightingale	It. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	Br. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
7 P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 6		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat

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to

VANCOUVER

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S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" . . . APRIL 15
S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . MAY 15
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . . MAY 25

Sailings For San Francisco

S.S. "TANCRED" . . . . . APRIL 10

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GERMANY WILL ALLOW EX-KAISER G.$150,000

He Asks Ebert Government For Money, Saying He Has Borrowed From Bentinck

Weimar, February 27.—The former German Emperor, it is learned from competent sources, recently appealed to the German revolutionary Government for money. It was said in his behalf that it was impossible for him to continue living upon the bounty and good will of the Dutch nobleman in whose castle he now resides.

Herr Hohenzollern, it is said, declared he already had been forced to borrow 40,000 guilders from his host and could not continue as a debtor. He asked that he be allowed at least a portion of his private fortune.

The Government, after considering the matter, agreed to the former ruler's request and instituted a detailed investigation to determine what portion of his supposed fortune really was his and what portion belonged to the Government. Investigation showed that he might legally claim 75,000,000 marks as his own, but the Government decided to allow him temporarily only 600,000 marks to meet present indebtedness and future expenses.

The correspondent's informant, in calling attention to this development, said that it put an end to rumors that the former Emperor had been able to take large sums of money with him when he fled into Holland.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Supposed Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. C.	$700 S.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$440 B.
North China	Tls. 130 B.
Union of Canton	$900
Yangtsze	$247½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$173 S.
Hongkong Fire	$330 x D
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$190 B.
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	160/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	32 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$156 x D B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 132½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 23 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 87 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$120 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 87½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 230 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 160 B.
Oriental	Tls. 73 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176
Kungyik	Tls. 25 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 10½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$118 B.
Green Island	$8 S.
Langkats	Tls. 24 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 110 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$98 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6½ B.
Weeks	$122
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.40 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tlss. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.55 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5.60
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 76 B.
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 158

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M.S. Monteagle ....Apr. 10

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Apr. 11

For Europe, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera Apr. 9

For Manila
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Apr. 9

For Australia
Per B. & S. Kwangse.....Apr. 12

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. ..Apr. 9

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat ..Apr. 13

Inner History Revealed Of Asquith-George Split

Correspondence Between Former Premier And His Successor In December, 1916, Published

A considerable sensation has been produced both in the British Isles and the United States by the publication in the Atlantic Monthly, an American monthly, of correspondence between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George in the critical opening week of December, 1916. This correspondence reveals much of the inner history of the first British war cabinet and its overthrow. The London Weekly Dispatch quotes the following review of the Atlantic Monthly's revelations.

The correspondence opened with the memorandum addressed by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Asquith on December 1, 1916. The substance of this and of some of the subsequent communications was made known at the time in discussions in the press and in Parliament. The salient points of the memo. were as follows:

1. That the War Committee consist of three members—two of whom must be the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War, who should have in their offices deputies capable of attending to and deciding all departmental business—and a third Minister without portfolio. One of the three to be chairman.

2. That the War Committee shall have full powers, subject to the supreme control of the Prime Minister, to direct all questions connected with the war.

3. The Prime Minister in his discretion to have the power to refer any question to the Cabinet.

On the same day, Mr. Asquith from 10 Downing Street, wrote a letter marked "Secret" to "My dear Lloyd George," in which he said:

"I have now had time to reflect on our conversation this morning and to study our memorandum.

"Though I do not altogether share your dark estimate and forecast of the situation, actual and perspective, I am in complete agreement that we have reached a critical situation in the war and that our own methods of procedure with the experience which we have gained during the last few months call for reconsideration and revision.

I now come to your specific proposals. In my opinion whatever changes are made in the composition or functions of the War Committee, the Prime Minister must be its chairman; he cannot be relegated to the position of an arbiter in the back-ground or a referee to the Cabinet. . .

"I purposely do not in this letter discuss the delicate and difficult question of personnel."

Mr. Asquith added that the Cabinet in all cases would have ultimate authority.

The personal note now becomes more intimate and important. On December 4, 1916, Mr. Asquith wrote to Mr. Lloyd George as follows:

"Such productions as the first leading article in today's Times showing the infinite possibilities for misunderstanding and misrepresentation of such arrangements as were considered yesterday, make me at least doubtful as to advisability.

"Unless the impression is at once corrected that I am being relegated to the position of an irresponsible spectator of the war I cannot possibly go on."

The suggested arrangement was to the following effect:

The Prime Minister to have supreme and effective control of war policy.

The agenda of the War Committee will be submitted to him; its chairman will report to him daily; he can direct it to consider particular topics or proposals; and all its conclusions will be subject to his approval or veto.

He can of course, at his own discretion, attend the meetings of the Committee.

Within a few minutes, the narrator says, Mr. Lloyd George sent the following reply from the War Office to "My dear Prime Minister:"

"I have not seen the Times article, but I hope you will not attach undue importance to these effusions. I have had these misrepresentations to put up with for months.

"Northcliffe frankly wants a smash. Northcliffe would like to make this and any other rearrangement under your Premiership impossible. Lord Derby and I attach great importance to your retaining your present position—effectively. I cannot restain er, I fear, influence Northcliffe.

"I fully accept, in letter and in spirit, your summary of the suggested arrangement—subject of course to personnel."

Still on December 4 Mr. Asquith replied to Mr. George in a long letter, in the course of which he wrote:

"The King gave me today authority to ask and to accept the resignations of all my colleagues and to form a new Government on such lines as I should submit to him, and start therefore with a clean slate.

"The first question which I have to consider is the constitution of the new War Committee.

"After full consideration of the matter in all its aspects I have come decidedly to the conclusion that it is not possible that such a Committee could be made workable and effective without the Prime Minister as its chairman.

"I am satisfied, on reflection, that any other arrangement such, for instance, as the one indicated to you in my letter of today would be found, in experience, impracticable and incompatible with the retention of the Prime Minister's final and supreme control.

"The other question which you have raised relates to the personnel of the Committee. Here again after deliberate consideration I find myself unable to agree with some of your suggestions.

"I think we both agree that the First Lord of the Admiralty must of necessity be a member of the Committee. I cannot, as I told you yesterday, be a party to any suggestion that (here a word is missing) or Balfour should be displaced.

"I believe (here again a word is missing) or Balfour to be under existing conditions necessary as head of the Board.

"I must add that Sir Edward Carson (for whom personally and in every way I have the greatest regard) is not from the only point of view which is significant to me—the most effective prosecution of the war—the man best qualified among my colleagues present or past to be a member of the War Committee. . . . . .

"But in any reconstruction of the Committee such as I have, and have for some time past had in view, the governing consideration is the special capacity of the men who are to sit on it for the work which it has to do. That is a question which I must reserve for myself to decide."

Mr. Lloyd George on Dec. 5 wrote to Mr. Asquith the longest letter of the series, in which he said:

"I received your letter with some surprise.

"On Friday I made proposals which involved not merely your retention of the Premiership but the supreme control of the war while the executive functions subject to that surpreme control were left to others.

"I thought you then received these suggestions favorably. In fact you yourself proposed that I should be chairman of this Executive Committee, although, as you know, I never put forward that demand. On Saturday you wrote me a letter in which you completely went back on that proposition.

"You sent for me on Sunday and put before me other proposals: these proposals you embodied in a letter to me written on Monday—'Prime Minister to have supreme and effective control of war policy agenda. Attend meetings of committee.'

"These proposals safeguarded your position and power as Prime Minister in every particular. Immediately wrote you accepting them 'in letter and in spirit.' It is true that on Sunday I expressed views as to the constitution of the Committee, but these were for discussion. Today you have gone back on your own proposals."

Threatened Resignation

In the same letter Mr. Lloyd George profferred his resignation, giving his reasons to the following effect:

"As you are aware, on several occasions during the last two years I have deemed it my duty to express profound dissatisfaction with the Government's method of conducting the war. . . .

"I have endeavored repeatedly to warn the Government of the dangers both verbally and in written memorandum and letters, which I crave your leave now to publish if any action is challenged; but I have either failed to secure decisions or I have secured them when it was too late to avert the evils. The latest illustration is our lamentable failure to give timely support to Rumania.

"I have more than once asked to be released from my responsibility for a policy with which I was in thorough disagreement, but at your urgent personal request I remained in the Government.

"We have thrown away opportunity after opportunity, and I am convinced, after deep and anxious reflection, that it is my duty to leave the Government in order to inform the people of the real condition of affairs and to give them an opportunity before it is too late to save their native land from the disaster which is inevitable if the present methods are longer persisted in. As all delay is fatal in war, I place my office without further parley at your disposal."

Then Mr. Lloyd George expressed his great personal regret, declaring that he felt a strong personal attachment to his chief. "You have always treated me with great courtesy and kindness;" he said, "for all that I thank you." He added that in the interest of national unity he proposed to give Mr. Asquith's Government "complete support in a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Marked "Private," Mr. Asquith replied to Mr. Lloyd George on Dec. 5 as follows:

"I need not tell you that I have read your letter of today with much regret.

"I do not comment upon it for the moment except to say that I cannot wholly accept your account of what passed between us in regard to my connection with the War Committee. In particular you have omitted to quote the first and most material part of my letter of yesterday.

"In the meantime I feel sure that you will see the obvious necessity in the public interest of not publishing at this moment all parts of our correspondence."

To that letter Mr. Lloyd George replied immediately:

"I cannot announce my resignation without assigning the reason. Your request that I should not publish the correspondence that led up to and necessitated it places me, therefore, in an embarrassing and unfair position. I must give reasons for the grave step I have taken. If you forbid the publication of the correspondence, do you object to my stating in another form my version of the causes that led to my resigning?"

The final letter is from Mr. Asquith to Mr. George announcing his resignation, as follows:

"It may make a difference to you (in reply to your last letter) if I tell you at once that I have tendered my resignation to the King.

"In any case I should depreciate in the public interest publication in its present form at this moment of your letters to me of this morning.

"Of course, I have neither power nor wish to prevent your stating in some other form the causes which have led you to take the step which you have taken."

AMUSEMENTS

TONIGHT **APOLLO THEATRE** TONIGHT

"WAIFS" **"WAIFS"**

A Pathe Production with

GLADYS HULETTE AND **CREIGHTON HALE**

A

CHARMING ROMANTIC COMEDY DRAMA.

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An entertaining story with a surprising denouement.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

"FATTY AND THE BROADWAY STARS"

"FATTY AND THE BROADWAY STARS"

You will see in this picture Fatty with the biggest bunch of film comedians ever grouped in one picture. And the fun—Gee, it's just great!

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Tonight ! — Tonight !

Wednesday, April 9th	The Comedy Drama "THE HOUSE OF GLASS"
Thursday, April 10th	The old Favorite "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Friday, April 11th	The Successful "Crook"—Drama "KICK IN"
Saturday and Monday, April 12th and 14th	The Carnival of Laughter "MARY'S ANKLE"
Tuesday and Wednesday, April 15th and 16th	For the first time in Shanghai "COMMON CLAY"

Prices: $3, $2, and $1. Booking at Moutrie & Co.

Saturday, April 12, Matinee at 3 p.m.

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

Usual Prices Children Half-Prices

21950

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Prices of Admission:—

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A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

Five Parts

And Other New Films

SEE AT THE

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Marguerite Clark

in

"THE SEVEN SISTERS"

A Famous New York Success

A Paramount Picture

Commencing Friday, April 11th

"The Seven Deadly Sins"

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	—	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	—	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 7	—		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 17	—		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 14	—		Eleperance	Am.	
Jan. 16	—		Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 26	—		Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 28	—	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30	—	Japan	Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	—	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 15	—	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13	—		Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 14	—		Bansei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 16	—		Mifuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar 19	—	Vladivostok	Oleg	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 20	—		Marie Barnard	Br.	D. & Co.
Mar. 23	—	Hongkong	Hwahting	Chi.	B. & S.
Mar. 27	—		Wanli	Chi.	
Mar. 29	—	New York via H'kong	C. of Bristol	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 29	—		Shinsei Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 1	—	New York, etc.	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Apr. 1	—	Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	Liverpool, etc.	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3	—	River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 4	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 5	—	Liverpool, ports	Feleus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	—	Seattle, ect.	W. F. Burrows	Am.	R. D. Co.
Apr. 6	—	River ports	Tehsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Apr. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 6	—	Japan	Fuku Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 6	—	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6	—	Dalny	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 6	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	H. & Co.
Apr. 7	—	Tsingtao	Koun Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 7	—		Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	Seattle, etc.	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 7	—	Japan	Tamagawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 7	—	Japan	Shokiku Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 7	—	River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 7	—	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 7	—	Ningpo	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Apr. 7	—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 7	—	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 8	—	Tsingtao	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tsingtao	Sanbashi Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Vancouver, ports	Key West	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	Cardiganshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 8	—	Amoy	Hainchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tacoma, ports	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Apr. 8	—	Swatow	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
Apr. 8	—	Tsintsin, ports	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 8	—	Japan	Yamamitsu Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 8	—	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	T. W. C.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	Pakwoo	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	River ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	River ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

51st MEETING.

19th April, 1919.

(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp

ENTRIES close on Saturday, 12th April, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. S. Day,

Secretary.

21976

The Roumanian-Asiatic Mercantile Co.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Aristide Blank, the principal Co-proprietor of the Roumanian-Asiatic Mercantile Co., to liquidate the Company, we have this day appointed Mr. Charles J. Caesarman for the purposes of such winding up.

Mr. Chas. J. Caesarman will collect and settle all accounts in connection with this business, and all communications regarding the Company should be addressed to this gentleman, when they will be promptly attended to.

(Sgd.) CHARLES J. CAESARMAN,
Manager-in-charge.

ARISTIDE BLANK,
By his attorney
(Sgd.) J. HEIGER,
Shanghai, 31st March, 1919.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have this day transferred my rights in the liquidation of the Roumanian-Asiatic Mercantile Co. to the ROUMANIAN MERCANTILE COMPANY (Charles J. Caesarman & Co.) 1A Jinkee Road who will continue the trade of the said Company, and to whom all further communications should be addressed.

CHARLES J. CAESARMAN,
Liquidator.

Shanghai, 1st April, 1919.

21949

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong, 1911 to 1915)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 14th, to Thursday, 17th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & Co.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

21940

Ministry of Communications of the Republic of China:

Telegraph Material Supply Department

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for telegraph use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of June, 1919.

Conditions governing tenders, specifications, requisition sheets, and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten (M.$10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW.
General Manager.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

21941

THE SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office
Telephone Building, Shanghai

Notice is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, on Friday, April 25th., 1919, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 11th. to April 25th. both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,
Secretary.

21938

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Rd.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Engineering and surveying instruments, garden implements, motor car accessories, corrugated sheets, and steel products of every description.

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.

By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21659

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mija,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie In Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829